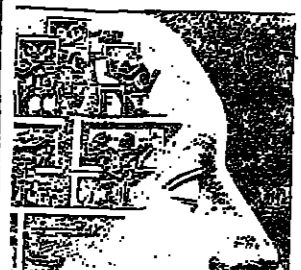


No 62,035

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

The Human village Journey through the corridors of power: the brain



Capital gains Who owns London? Investigating the growth of foreign investment

Strange yarns Suzy Menkes on a boom in new knitting textiles

Portfolio The Times weekly Portfolio competition was shared by two winners...

Lebanon's pledge on troops The Lebanese Army, having successfully deployed southward...

Princess leaves Princess Margaret was discharged from Brompton Hospital last night...

Zia's election President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan, announcing elections for the end of February...

Hart holds fire Senator Gary Hart, who failed to win the Democratic nomination in the 1984 US presidential primaries...

Foster's haul England, with Foster taking six for 104, dismissed India for 272 on the first day of the fourth Test in Madras

Law Report Israel's army of occupation under attack: student loans, the issue that won't go away...

Parliament From Bonds to Science 10

Science 10

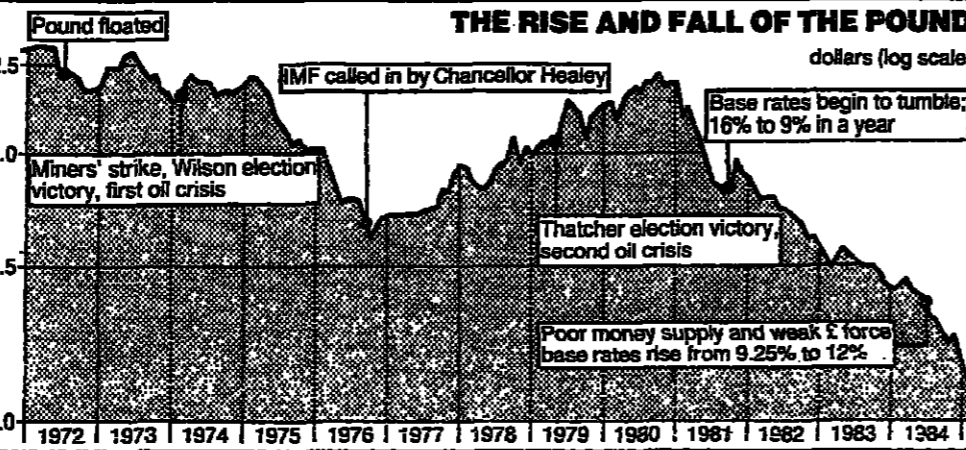
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23

Thatcher prepared for another interest rate rise

By Sarah Hogg and David Smith A critical week for sterling will begin with nervous trading on the foreign exchanges...

The Government is prepared to see interest rates rise by 1 per cent or more this week...



NUM rebel area leader may quit By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter The crisis in the National Union of Mineworkers deepened yesterday...

Kinnock warms to Castro Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, flew back to London yesterday after his visit to Nicaragua...

27 killed in train fire Dhaka (AP) - A fire in a Bangladesh express train killed 27 people...

Cancer trusts and health bodies invest in tobacco By Thomas Prentice Cancer research charities, hospitals, health authorities and leading medical institutions...

Gas leak closes Piccadilly Piccadilly Circus in London was evacuated last night and the illuminations were switched off...

Kennedy abandons final rally A humiliated Senator Edward Kennedy flew out of South Africa yesterday...

Cold spell set to last for most of week Motorists were given a warning to beware of treacherous conditions on the way to work today...

US dismayed by Soviet warning over Star Wars The United States was taken aback last night by an extraordinarily gloomy and blunt warning by Mr Andrei Gromyko...

Bishop Desmond Tutu says goodbye to Senator Kennedy Bishop Desmond Tutu says goodbye to Senator Kennedy at Johannesburg airport.



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US dismayed by Soviet warning over Star Wars

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Gas leak closes Piccadilly By Patricia Clough Piccadilly Circus in London was evacuated last night...

Kennedy abandons final rally From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg A humiliated Senator Edward Kennedy flew out of South Africa yesterday...

Cold spell set to last for most of week Motorists were given a warning to beware of treacherous conditions on the way to work today...

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Continued on back page, col 5

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Ministers may replace vehicle excise duty with more tax on petrol

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Treasury ministers are understood to be seriously considering announcing the abolition of vehicle excise duty in the next Budget and replacing it with a further tax on petrol - probably about 30p.

The move was last seriously considered by the Labour Government in 1979, and a provisional decision to make the change was reversed by the incoming Conservative Government. It was then widely believed that the change would tend to help tipping Labour voters, those living in towns on lower incomes who did small mileages, and to disadvantage the typical Conservative voter living in the country or the suburbs.

A new briefing paper sent to senior ministers, including Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, counters many of the conventional objections to the proposed change and argues that one of the main reasons for abolition of the 59d car tax is the magnitude of the problems of enforcing payment of the duty.

The paper is the work of Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Westminster North, who is a member of the Commons home affairs select committee and an officer of his party's back-bench committee. Mr Wheeler, who takes a special interest in the criminal justice system, says that the excise duty is a wasteful and

Year	Total offences	Motorway offences	Other offences	Penalty income
1978	824	307	148	4.2
1979	917	323	172	5.6
1980	1,222	468	210	8.8
1981	1,379	479	189	7.2
1982	1,257	529	188	9.4
1983	1,785	303	253	14.6

accepted political or "class" arguments over which motorists would be hardest hit by the change are mistaken; that the widespread view that rural motorists and those on lower incomes would be worse off is not borne out by the facts.

The factor which decides how much mileage a car owner does is far more likely to depend on income than location, he argues. Government figures show that mileage in rural areas is higher overall by 9 per cent than in towns, but lower petrol consumption is likely to give the country dweller a net relative advantage.

The most powerful argument for retaining car tax is the registration system itself, and the value of the centralized computer system to the police and the motor trade. Mr Wheeler's paper states that the system was not working; if 9 per cent of cars were evading duty, he thought it likely that they were also evading annual "MOT" tests and insurance.

Mr Wheeler suggests that a requirement to display an MOT and insurance disc, instead of a tax disc, would be less open to abuse. Treasury sources, while making no comment yesterday on the likelihood of vehicle duty being abolished, confirmed that there would be no administrative difficulty in repaying motorists for the unexpired period of their licences.

School



Two's company: Robert Leadbeater, the only pupil at Kilberry school, Argyll, with Miss Jean Aitken, his teacher (Photograph: Tom Kidd)

Solitary pleasures of school

By Colin Hughes

Robert Leadbeater, aged seven, is Britain's loneliest schoolboy. Not that he is bullied or ostracized by his schoolmates; he simply has no one to play with.

His life as the only pupil at the 113-year-old Kilberry primary school in the moorland of Argyll has its compensations. Strathclyde region's policy of buying a computer for all its schools, for example, means that he has a £600 micro to himself.

He enjoys the best possible pupil-teacher ratio, one to one. Miss Jean Aitken, who has been teacher for nine years, gives him undivided attention.

He has a personal cook: Mrs Margaret Mackinnon comes in part-time to prepare his lunches.

Education officials have recommended closing Kilberry, even though its register will double next term with the arrival of Mrs Mackinnon's daughter. Councillors seeking views on the shutdown are

unlikely to find overwhelming objections: Kilberry's catchment area of several miles is mostly unpopulated.

Mr John Leadbeater, the boy's father, bought Kilberry post office four years ago. He had moved from Bradford after twice suffering redundancy. Now he is worried about the 15-mile daily journey his son will have to make to the nearest alternative school, at Tarbert.

He said: "At least, though, he will have other children to play with."

'Star Wars' laser may be used to fight cancers

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

An invisible-beam laser, to be used for a new form of cancer treatment is being developed for the Department of Health and Social Security.

The device is one version in a range being made in the chemistry department of Manchester University, by a team working with Dr John Bannister and Dr Terry King.

The type being produced for the department is to allow doctors to use a different approach to killing tumours. Instead of using a laser beam to excise or vapourise cancerous tissue, the new idea is to stimulate a tumour to destroy itself from within.

The treatment starts with an injection of a biochemical substance which is carried to most tissues of the body. After 72 hours, normal tissues, have got rid of the substance but it remains in tumour cells.

When certain types of laser beam are shone on it, the compound emits a chemically active molecule which destroys the cell that contains it.

That approach to treating tumours, which has been tested by medical groups at University College Hospital, London, and elsewhere, is one of a number of applications for which the new devices, called iodine photodisassociation lasers, are well suited.

The Manchester University group is the first research team in Britain to make available commercially iodine lasers for medical and industrial applications. Similar research in the United States, for military versions for the "Star Wars"

programme, is not being released.

The laser's beam is invisible to the human eye because the "light" it emits is in the near-infrared part of the spectrum.

In principle, the new devices should be the best type of lasers for generating immensely high power in short pulses, hence the interest in them for laser fusion research and for weapons work. The latest research impetus is reflected in programmes in the US.

Care of patients 'may deteriorate'

A leading cancer specialist who is emigrating said yesterday that the personal care of cancer patients in Britain could deteriorate because of the "cut de sac" in career prospects among his colleagues (Thomson Prentice writes).

There was a risk that some patients would feel more isolated and distressed and less satisfied with the level of care and attention they were receiving, Dr Robert Buckman, senior registrar in medical oncology at University College Hospital, London, said.

Medical oncologists are specialists in the drug treatment of cancer patients. There are only 40 such physicians in the National Health Service and "five or six" had emigrated in the past two years, Dr Buckman said. "I am also leaving because I see the future for our doctors as utterly dismal," he said. "I am going to Canada where I know I can give patients the care they need."

2p likely on canned beer

Canned and bottled beer prices are likely to rise by about 2p in the next few weeks. The increase applies to 16 ounce cans.

With beer sales static, most brewers expect to hold draught prices until the summer at least.

The last 2p rise for bottled and canned beer came about a year ago.

But not all the increases stuck; the buying muscle of the supermarket chains led to big discounts.

Subject swap suits girls but irks boys

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Girls who study subjects traditionally regarded as for boys - such as craft, design and technology - enjoy them very much, but boys made to do needlework, housecraft and child care are less enthusiastic.

More than a quarter of the boys questioned said they disliked the domestic courses, and only 38 per cent liked them. They labelled them "sissy". These findings are the result of a novel exercise undertaken last year by the Inner London Education Authority to enable boys and girls at single-sex schools to do subjects considered to be outside their traditional areas.

First-year girls and boys at a pair of single-sex Roman Catholic schools - Cardinal Manning boys' and St John's girls' - swapped craft classes. The girls did craft, design and technology, and the boys took textiles (needlework).

At another pair of schools - Spencer Park boys' and Gerrard Green girls' in Wandsworth - a

group of sixth-year boys did housecraft and a group of fourth year boys took "child development and family". In return fourth-year girls did silver-smithing.

Pupils were questioned about their attitudes before and after the courses.

Only 9 per cent of the girls did not like craft, design and technology and silver-smithing, compared with more than a quarter of the boys not liking the domestic courses.

The girls liked the technical courses because they were a novelty and because they were normally done by boys. "It was a very good chance to do what is a man's job," one girl said. "It shows men that women can do just the same as any bloke."

The exchanges had more impact on the girls than on the boys. The girls began with more open views on what were men's jobs and what were women's, and at the end their views had become more open still. The change in the boys' attitudes was not so great.

Call to end secrecy on AID babies

The National Marriage Guidance Council calls today for "openness and honesty" about babies fathered by artificial insemination.

It points out in its quarterly publication *Marriage Guidance* that as "AID children" are illegitimate, mothers who register themselves as parents could run the risk of perjury.

When questioned, most AID couples said they were thinking of the child's welfare by keeping quiet, "but some were more honest and said it was embarrassing to themselves if anyone knew."

"If the facts came out later 'the shock of discovering you are not the son or daughter of the man you think is your father can be devastating. The resentment of having been deceived can damage the child and affect the whole family."

"We believe that just as in adoption, children conceived by AID should be told as early as possible."

Action soon on surrogacy

The Government will decide "within the next week or two" whether it can take early action to ban commercial surrogate motherhood, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said yesterday.

But it would take longer to decide whether arrangements where fees were not charged, possibly through voluntary agencies, should also be outlawed, he said on Channel Four's *Face the Press*.

He said: "Commercial surrogacy does not have many defenders and it may well be possible to stop that now before there are many more Baby Cottons."

But the question of voluntary surrogacy was more complicated. It might well need to await the Government's decision on the broader issues included in the Warnock Report, such as experiments on human embryos.

Letters, page 9

Computer smuggling crackdown bites

Up to a dozen prosecutions are to be mounted this year against British companies or businessmen accused of smuggling high-technology equipment behind the Iron Curtain.

Last week a special customs investigation team based in London, said to be called Project Arrow, achieved its first success against high-technology smugglers with the conviction of two men for sending £500,000 of American material from Britain to Bulgaria by way of Switzerland.

Yesterday a customs spokesman said the forthcoming prosecutions mainly involve computer material. In one case the allegation involved infra-red camera equipment. Charges have been brought in London, Birmingham, and Coventry. Customs investigators started

checking the movement of high-technology equipment nearly two years ago as US pressure grew for European countries to stem the eastward flow of material.

The Americans fear that the Soviet Union is trying to make up its shortcomings in military computers by importing illegally from the West.

The export of certain electronic equipment, including computers, often requires an export licence naming the destination of the equipment to avoid material reaching unfriendly countries and the Soviet bloc.

Michael Ludlam, aged 41, was jailed for two years last week for exporting six American computers. A fellow company director was given a suspended sentence.

Butter subsidy scheme runs into trouble

Thousands of tonnes of cut-price butter officially go on sale today as part of an effort to reduce the EEC "mountain" now more than a million tonnes.

The scheme has already run into trouble, partly because some stores broke a so-called gentleman's agreement and began selling the specially labelled packs before Christmas.

There have also been allegations that the full subsidy of 13p a 250-gram pack, will not all be passed on to the consumer, but will be set against the maximum permissible retail price of 65p, which few retailers normally charge.

Holiday insurance deals to be vetted by OFT

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The Office of Fair Trading is investigating whether holidaymakers are getting a fair deal on insurance taken out to cover package trips.

It is screening a wide range of tour operator brochures and has ordered a consumer survey by Harris Research, research consultants, to see if consumers feel they have been under any pressures and if they have had problems.

Although few consumer complaints about holiday insurance have reached the OFT, it particularly wants to assess the effect of some insurance stipulations. Some tour operators insist holidaymakers take

out the insurance stipulated by themselves. This happens particularly with ski holiday insurance, where the cost is built in.

Some other operators insist that if a holidaymaker takes out insurance other than that offered by the operator it should offer cover which is as good. The OFT expects the survey to show whether that insistence on a complicated comparison is effectively a restriction on a holidaymaker's choice.

The survey should also show how holidaymakers are treated on insurance questions, particularly if they make claims.

Tubular Bells composer saves curfew

The 420-year-old tradition of ringing the curfew bell in the Welsh border town of Presteigne, Powys, has been saved by the pop musician and songwriter, Mike Oldfield.

Mr Oldfield is to guarantee a 700 per cent increase in the pay of the man who rings the bell each week night under the terms of a will made in 1565 by a wool merchant, John Beedoes.

The bell must be rung from the tower of St Andrew's

Church to guide travellers lost on stormy nights if the local John Beedoes High School is to keep endowments worth several thousand pounds a year.

The present bell ringer, Mr Brian Jones, has told the church and school authorities that he could no longer guarantee to ring the bell at 8.25 pm between Mondays and Fridays because he is now offering a 24-hour plumbing service. With the ringer's pay

only £50 a year or just 20p a night there was difficulty in finding a successor.

When Mr Oldfield, who used to live near Presteigne, heard that the tradition might die, he offered to guarantee a wage of £300 a year for the ringer.

A new candidate for the post of curfew ringer is expected to be interviewed shortly.

Mr Oldfield first came to prominence with his record *Tubular Bells*.

Great minds think electric.

Congratulations to Sir Clive Sinclair on the exciting development announced today. You can see the Sinclair C5 at over one hundred Electricity Board showrooms. Watch out for advertisements in your local press.

THINKELECTRIC

The Electricity Council, England and Wales

Special Branch watches critics of status quo, Alderson says

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mr John Alderson, former chief constable of Devon and Cornwall, will tell a Commons inquiry into the Special Branch this week that some individuals and groups are marked out for surveillance and recording because they criticize the "established order".

In the eyes of some Special Branch officers, all "activists" may be subversive and therefore warrant such deliberate monitoring, he believes.

His evidence, to be given to the home affairs select committee, will be seen by opposition MPs as proof that the Special Branch abuses its role and investigates legitimate protest and political or trade union activity, often of a left-wing nature, conducted by law-abiding people.

The select committee inquiry, which will take evidence from Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, at the end of the month, was prompted largely by the case of Mrs Madeline Haigh, who was investigated by West Midlands Special Branch after she wrote a letter to her local newspaper complaining about the siting of cruise missiles.

The Post Office last month set up an investigation into how the mail of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament had been regularly tampered with. It sent a £100 cheque to the CND as a gesture of apology.

Mr Alderson will tell MPs that while subversion may not be capable of a precise definition there should be an obvious criminal connection if it is to be subject of police operations.

He will tell the select committee that in many cases the training of officers assigned to Special Branch duties is inadequate, given the sensitivity, delicate nature and importance of their work. MI5 contribute towards the training of Special Branch officers.

Although he believes that the Special Branch provides valuable assistance to the security service, Mr Alderson will emphasize that it would be undesirable for the relationship to become too close because of the lack of proper accountability.

Mr Alderson, who stood as a Liberal parliamentary candidate at the last general election, believes that civil liberties and human rights should be given proper consideration, as well as powers of investigation and enforcement.

Before his retirement from the police in 1982, Mr Alderson presided over a major clearance of files collated by his force's Special Branch, especially those kept on anti-nuclear activists, opponents of blood sports and supporters of the anti-apartheid movement.

Firms urged to improve race policies

By Pat Healy

Companies must take more action to ensure that their employment policies avoid racial discrimination, the Industrial Society says today.

The society is launching a campaign on the issue, which will offer workshops to interested companies around the country. It will build on limited work already done in London under the direction of Mr Godwin Lessey, an adviser at the society.

Mr Lessey said, yesterday: "Discrimination can start before employees get through the factory gate. Companies rarely advertise vacancies in the ethnic press and interviewers often ask blunt and tactless questions.

Interest by employers has grown in the last year, partly because of the introduction of the code of practice drawn up by the Commission for Racial Equality and endorsed by Parliament. But the Industrial Society says that employers are also becoming more aware that ethnic minority employees have a lot to contribute.

Argentines 'able to raid Falklands'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Argentina is now in a position to stage hit-and-run raids into the Falkland Islands, according to a survey by Dr Paul Rogers of the Bradford University school of peace studies.

He says Argentina probably has 160 front line aircraft, compared with 70 at the end of the 1982 conflict, and 28 Exocet missiles, compared with five at the outbreak of the conflict.

Argentina, which is also building up its fleets of submarines and surface ships, has modern weapons which could be used for attacking the new airfield at Mount Pleasant, and may be developing a surface-to-surface missile which could threaten the Falklands from the mainland.

Dr Rogers does not suggest that the Argentine government intends to step up military confrontation, but says it is acquiring the means to do so.

Although the study does not deal with them, the defences of the Falklands have also been strengthened, with new radar systems, Rapier air defence missiles, intended to enable Britain to reinforce the islands rapidly should tension rise, will be capable of limited operations from this spring, and will be completed a year later.

It will then be possible to reduce the British garrison from its present strength of about 4,000. The Government will have to decide whether to reduce it to about 2,800, enough to provide a good general defence or to reduce the garrison to below the size of the civilian population of 1,800.

The latter is politically attractive, but would leave only enough troops to defend the airfield and a few key installations, not to keep out all minor incursions.

Praxis Studies, Briefings No. 19: An Assessment of Argentine Rearmament. (School of Peace Studies, Bradford).

Big cuts sought in cost of TV satellite

By Bill Johnston

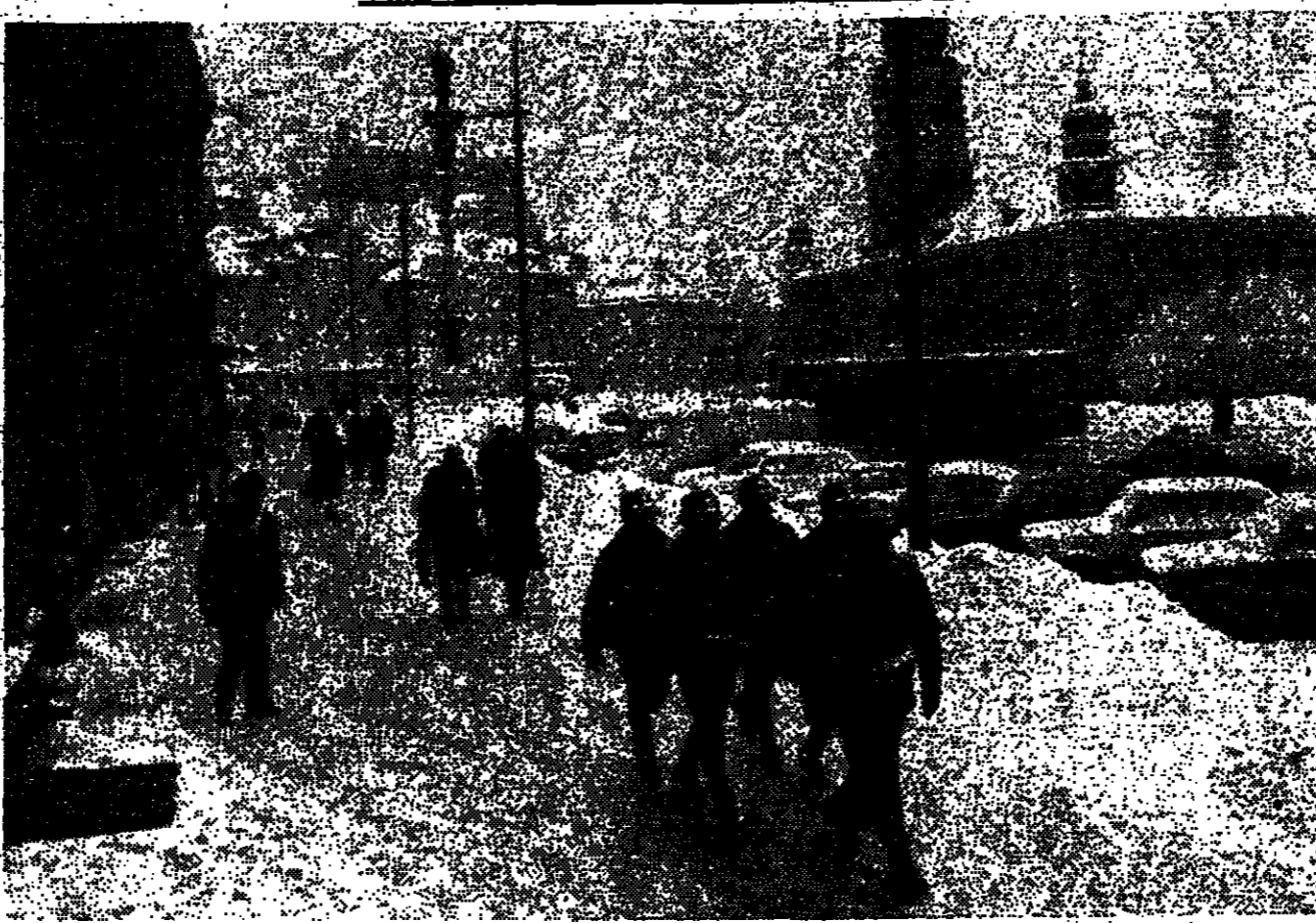
The partners in the British television satellite project are to meet again this week to try to decide how to cut the cost by perhaps as much as two thirds of the current £600 million estimate.

The direct broadcasting satellite, planned for launch in two years, was supposed to be made by Unisat, a consortium of British Telecom, GEC-Marconi and British Aerospace.

However the 22 partners in the project want to put the satellite out to international tender, though the Government would like the project to remain British.

The satellite was once a BBC project, but partners now include independent television, Thorn-EMI and Virgin records.

Life in shivering Poland: Part 1



bleak outlook: Central Warsaw decked in snow, with little sign of a thaw, economic or otherwise.

Social cracks show under sub-zero strain

This is the first of two articles from Roger Boyes in Warsaw on the economic hardships of daily life.

The Mercury is camped more or less permanently at the foot of the thermometer, at minus 20 deg C. Bottles of milk, delivered to shops before dawn, explode on the pavements, pipes burst, power cuts paralyse lifts in high-rise blocks, cast underheated schools and factories into a fumbling, nightmarish gloom. A harsh winter exposes the cracks in society, reduces life to the fundamentals of heating, food and movement.

In this sub-zero world, the Polish authorities have chosen to announce a new round of food prices. In the past such increases have sparked off riots and toppled governments, but this time they have gone virtually unnoticed.

The Communist Party-controlled press tells us there is a broad nation-wide discussion of how to implement the planned 12 to 13 per cent increases, whether to accompany the rises with a complete abolition of rationing (apart from meat), whether to lift rationing on only a few products, or whether to leave rationing in place and concentrate the bulk of the price increases on meat.

The rises are due to come into force in March. Depending on which variant is chosen, some foodstuffs may go up by as much as 80 per cent.

In truth, there is only a desultory series of under-attended discussion meetings in factories and occasional bargaining sessions between the post-Solidarity trades unions (which, in the Quixotic quest for popular support, oppose all or almost all price rises) and the amiable, well-padded Trade Union Minister, Mr Stanislaw Ciosek.

The old joke - the triumph of the Jaruzelski Government is that things are getting worse more slowly - is no longer valid. The standards of living are dropping rapidly and the painful price of under-investment in services, hospitals, schools, roads and public utilities is beginning to be felt.

If all that seems a mite pessimistic, the official statistics can be paraded in defence. In 1983, the real inflation-adjusted income of families earning in the state sector grew by 1 per cent and 1984 will be no better. If the economy will grow at the same pace, Poles can expect to achieve the standard of living they enjoyed in 1980 - by no means a pinnacle of consumer happiness - by the year 2000. Even if economic growth, by some miracle, doubled, the 1980 levels would be reached only by the end of this decade.

The statistics in any case understate the situation. Only official prices are counted in assessing the expense of life in Poland. Thus the official price of cars has not grown unreasonably over the past three years, but most Poles are forced to buy their cars on the private market at four or five times the official rate.

The statistics do not calculate the scores of thousands of zloties needed to bribe one's way to a refrigerator or television.

Toothpaste, for example, is in short supply so families are obliged either to buy foreign toothpaste for dollars (or inflated zloty prices on the private market) or go without. Those who give up brushing their teeth put pressure on the state-run health service with its badly paid dentists and out-of-date equipment. The waiting time for state dental treatment is so long - measured sometimes in years - that the patient seeks out private practitioners whose services are growing more and more expensive.

Salaries are increasing: the average monthly wage is now 17,000 zloties (£108 at the official rate of exchange), but the erratic supplies, the slight quality of products is swallowing up more and more income.

Again, the statistics of living standards do not take into account the ageing-replacement cycle. In 1983, only 63 per cent of clothes, 55 per cent of furniture, 32 per cent of shoes and 30 per cent of dairy products were deemed to be of "satisfactory" quality. Clothes, shoes, furniture therefore have to be replaced more frequently, or one has to get by with old goods.

The winter in particular brings these problems to the surface. Cars, though brand new, fall apart and the price of replacing parts spirals.

Newly built apartment blocks in the huge, faceted Ursynow housing estate in Warsaw are the scene of daily bitter battles between residents and the authorities. The insulation is so bad that newspapers have to be used to cover cracks. Opening the door is a long, foot-stamping, comic vignette as the printed thoughts of the countless commuters are stripped from the entrance and then painstakingly replaced.

Some blocks have gone without water, hot or cold, for days. The radio helpfully suggests that Poles should wear a second jumper at home and, because city buses are breaking down, should allow more time for getting to work.

Tomorrow: Rich and poor

people living everywhere on the ground, unable to move. You don't know whether they're dead or dying. People crawl out of cracks in the rocks... and line up for hundreds of yards with yellow plastic buckets, waiting for the daily water truck.

UN officials are particularly concerned by the influx of 3,000 refugees a day into Sudan from Ethiopia and Chad. Estimated at 35,000 new refugees six weeks ago, the number in eastern Sudan is now close to 200,000. So far only \$9 million (£8 million) has been received towards the \$27.2 million for which the UN High Commissioner for Refugees first appealed early last month.

After visiting camps in the Kasanea area, Mr Michael Barton, of UNHCR, said that at Tukulubab, where there are 35,000 refugees, "there are

Zia names day for elections but bans all political parties

From Hasan Akhbar, Islamabad

All political parties have been banned and leaders of the Pakistan People's Party, followers of the executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Bhutto, have been barred from taking part in Pakistan's forthcoming parliamentary elections.

General Zia ul-Haq, the chief martial law administrator who has ruled the country since July 1977, announced in a radio and television broadcast that elections to the National Assembly would be held on February 5 and to the four provincial assemblies on February 28. This is the third time since seizing power that the general has announced the holding of parliamentary elections. On the previous two occasions the polls were cancelled.

Besides banning of PPP politicians from the hustings the general also laid down a set of rules disqualifying certain individuals from attending as candidates. This may lead to the elimination of almost all of the top leaders of political parties.

The general, who said he was addressing the nation as its elected President referring to the results of last month's controversial referendum, also banned public meetings, as well as the usual campaigning. Only door-to-door canvassing and the use of posters would be permitted.

The elections will be conducted by the Election Commission which was organized in December on December 15. The Army General Zia said would stand by for emergency duties as a back-up for the civil administration.

He added that the leaders of those political parties which had registered in October 1979 with the Election Commission, when the polls were originally due to take place, would be eligible to contest the forthcoming elections in their individual capacity without a political label.

Some of the main political parties, including the PPP and the National Democratic Party of Mr Abdul Wali Khan, a former parliamentarian, Opposition leader, had not registered with the commission in a protest against what they regarded as an undemocratic measure.

General Zia said that the first joint session of the two Houses of Parliament would be held on March 23, which is observed every year as Pakistan's resolution day. The transfer of power from the martial law authorities to the elected parliament would follow the joint session.

However he told newspaper editors that martial law would in all probability continue this year and that the new Prime Minister would be chosen by him.

UN fears famine aid is drying up

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Amid fears that international efforts to help famine victims in Africa are gradually dwindling, Mr Bradford Morse, United Nations Emergency Co-ordinator for Africa, is today meeting representatives of some 30 donor countries to tell them what is required.

UN officials are particularly concerned by the influx of 3,000 refugees a day into Sudan from Ethiopia and Chad. Estimated at 35,000 new refugees six weeks ago, the number in eastern Sudan is now close to 200,000. So far only \$9 million (£8 million) has been received towards the \$27.2 million for which the UN High Commissioner for Refugees first appealed early last month.

After visiting camps in the Kasanea area, Mr Michael Barton, of UNHCR, said that at Tukulubab, where there are 35,000 refugees, "there are people lying everywhere on the ground, unable to move. You don't know whether they're dead or dying. People crawl out of cracks in the rocks... and line up for hundreds of yards with yellow plastic buckets, waiting for the daily water truck.

They get a maximum of 200 grams of cereals a person daily. Often their condition after a few weeks is worse than when they arrived, worse than we have ever seen it in the Sudan. One child in 10 is below 70 per cent of normal weight, a bundle of skin and bones. Dysentery killed 50 children under eight over a three-day period."

NOUAKCHOTT: Efforts to fight drought and desertification in the Sahel region of West Africa are a losing battle, ministers of eight countries will be told when they meet here today (AFP reports).

Plight of Wallenberg to be remembered

From Christopher Mossey, Stockholm

Diverse events around the world this week, including the planting of a tree in Hyde Park and a special address to the House of Commons in London on Thursday, will focus attention on the plight of Raoul Wallenberg, Sweden's "lost hero of the holocaust".

In Stockholm cathedral, Swedes will pray for one of the most heroic and tragic figures in their nation's history.

These and many other events on Thursday will commemorate not only the 40th anniversary of the day that Mr Wallenberg then a diplomat at the Swedish legation in Budapest, was arrested by the Red Army, but draw attention to claims that he is still alive, aged 72, imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

While stationed in Budapest during the war, Mr Wallenberg, a member of a wealthy banking family, saved the lives of an estimated 100,000 Jews in often dangerous negotiations with Adolf Eichmann, and other officials of the German occupation administration.

The Jews were provided with temporary Swedish passports, then moved out of Hungary to safety abroad.

When the Red Army liberated Budapest, Mr Wallenberg, suspected of being a spy, was taken to the Lyubianka, the KGB prison in Moscow where, the Soviet Union says, he died in July, 1947.

However, since then there has been a persistent trickle of reports that he is alive.

The planting of the tree in Hyde Park and the address to the Commons by Mr Wallenberg's half-brother, Mr Guy von Dardel, plus a demonstration outside the United Nations in New York, and the ringing of church bells in many towns across America, are among the events which manifest a diminishing hope that Sweden's "lost hero" may one day see the freedom he fought so hard to achieve for others.

US agrees to supply China Navy

From Mary Lee, Peking

General John Vessey, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited the Great Wall of China yesterday and impressed his Chinese hosts by contacting the Pentagon by radio while looking over the steps.

His visit marks yet another step forward in the Sino-US military dialogue which, after many years, is about to move into the area of defence equipment sales.

Pentagon officials in Washington had said earlier that important results were not expected from this week-long visit, the first by a US armed forces chief. However, later reports from Washington quoting Pentagon officials, say that "a preliminary agreement has been reached to sell defence equipment to the Chinese Navy" and that the agreement will be formalized during the visit of Mr Melvin Paisley, Assistant US Secretary of the Navy, later this month.

Mr Vessey also held talks with Mr Zhan Aiping, the Chinese Defence Minister, yesterday. The contents of their discussions were not disclosed, although a Chinese statement after Saturday's hour-and-a-half talks between Mr Vessey and Mr Yang Dezhi, Chief of



Sightseeing break: General Vessey taking time off from his talks with Chinese officials and military men to visit the Great Wall yesterday.

Border open again after 45 years

From Mario Modiano, Athens

There were moving scenes at the Greek-Albanian frontier on Saturday when long-lost relatives from both sides of the mountain border embraced and wept with joy after meeting for the first time in four decades.

The occasion was the official reopening of the main highway between Albania and Greece at Kakavia, which had remained closed since the Italian armies used it to invade Greece in 1940.

Mr Karolos Papoulias, the Greek Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who cut the ceremonial ribbon on the Greek side, hailed the opening as symbolizing the opening of a "lively and substantial" dialogue between the two countries that would greatly benefit the Greek minority in Albania.

The Kakavia highway goes through the heartland of Albania's Greek minority country, and Greece hopes that by renouncing the old territorial claim on southern Albania (North Epirus), Albanian misgivings can be allayed enough to allow greater contact between Greece and the ethnic minority in Albania, estimated at some 200,000.

Vietnam has made no comment on the shelling, but diplomats said Hanoi may justify it by claiming that guerrillas were among the civilians. About 2,000 had been at Sokh San to protect the civilians.

News of the attack caused panic among refugees elsewhere on the border. Relief workers said some of the 155,000 who have crossed the border to escape the recent fighting fear the Vietnamese will shell them and push them back into Cambodia.

Nuclear shadow on Nakasone Pacific trip

From David Watts, Tokyo

Australian coal squeezed and purchases of both beef and coal threatened by further deepening mutual understanding through a frank exchange of views with the respective leaders.

At the heart of the desire for those ties are the important economic links that Japan has with the area. Japan is the biggest trading partner of both Australia and New Zealand. Papua New Guinea's biggest export market and the second largest supplier of goods to Fiji.

When he arrives in Australia, tomorrow there will be some straight talk from the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke. When Mr Hawke was in Tokyo a year ago everything was "fair dinkum" and he left with a promise that Japan would play a straight bat on its purchases of coal and beef.

Since then things have changed markedly and Mr Hawke has seen the price of

The Chinese are particularly interested in US technology to upgrade their navy. During a visit to the US by a Chinese naval delegation last November, the Chinese showed interest in obtaining ship-to-air missiles, radar and sonar equipment for anti-submarine warfare.

The US is apparently willing to sell the Chinese these items, but not the gas turbine engines which China wants to refurbish existing ships and for its destroyers now on the drawing board.

Mr Vessey leaves Peking tomorrow to visit Chinese Army establishments in the northeast, in Shenyang and also Shanghai and Canton.

Mr Nakasone's itinerary: January 14: Arrive in Fiji, leave same day for Papua New Guinea. January 15: Leave Papua New Guinea, arrive in Australia. January 16: Leave Australia for New Zealand. January 20: Leave New Zealand.

Mr Hawke will be emphasizing the need to resist pressure from the United States in the interests, not only of his own country but of Tokyo as well, since the viability of many Australian mining operations depends upon long-term commitments from the Japanese. In 1983 Japan exported to Australia goods worth \$4.28 billion and imported \$6.4 billion worth of Australian products and raw materials.

Arms control and Pacific cooperation will most likely feature in the talks with Mr Hawke along with the Korean peninsula.

The most delicate issue to be discussed with Mr David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister, most probably will scarcely be touched upon: public New Zealand's decision to stop visits by US nuclear warships.

This is of considerable interest to the Japanese not only because Mr Nakasone wants to see unity among Pacific allies of the Americans but because any overly-blunt formulation produced by the New Zealand Government to "describe" its stand could be embarrassing at home for Mr Nakasone.

Lloyds Bank Interest Rates

Lloyds Bank Plc has increased its Base Rate from 9.5% to 10.5% p.a. with effect from Friday 11th January, 1985.

Other rates of interest are increased as follows:

- 7-day-notice Deposit Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts - from 6.25% to 7.25% p.a.
- The change in Base Rate and Deposit Account interest will also be applied from the same date by the United Kingdom branches of Lloyds Bank International Limited The National Bank of New Zealand Limited.

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Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Senator Gary Hart is the lucky loser of 1984. Had he won the Democratic nomination he would almost certainly have been defeated by President Reagan. He would now be a failed candidate and the new attitudes he espoused might well have been discredited.

Senator Hart himself accepted this proposition with some reluctance when I flew with him on Saturday to Edinburgh, where he delivered a lecture at the university. But his chances in 1988 seem to me to be better than they could ever have been last year.

After eight years of Republican rule, the American electorate may be ready to put a Democrat in the White House next time, and the choice may be more inclined to choose a Hart kind of Democrat now that the old policies represented by Mr Mondale are out of favour.

But how does Senator Hart intend to pursue this opportunity? Although not yet a declared candidate, he has clearly worked out his broad strategy.

We have become accustomed in recent years to American presidential candidates spending four long years on the campaign trail, pressing the flesh in as many states as possible. That will not be Senator Hart's way. He will concentrate for some time upon communicating with opinion-formers, both in the Democratic Party and in the country at large. He will hope to sell himself by selling his ideas.

New policies but no blueprint

Idea. The word has become Senator Hart's trademark. But last year it was never quite clear whether, with his constant call for new ideas, he was offering a new programme or a new attitude. He did have some new policies, but they did not amount to a blueprint.

Yet perhaps that was not the point. In his speech to the San Francisco convention his quotation from Roosevelt may well have been significant: "We will try something. If it works we will keep it. If it doesn't, let's try something else."

The contrast between these approaches was evident in our conversation on Saturday. At one moment he was saying: "We must create a valid impression among the voters at large that we have specific ideas and proposals for the domestic and international economy, defence, arms control, environmental quality, education, job training and the rest."

Later he was remarking: "I have a campaign style that is somewhat different from most traditional politicians. I am willing to say here is an idea X. I don't know whether this is the best idea or not" for achieving a particular objective.

Broad themes were lacking

A politician who places so much emphasis upon responding to change cannot set his policies in concrete. Open-mindedness is part of the attraction of this approach to government. But it has its weaknesses as a campaigning style for an electorate that wants its leaders to have relevant answers more than interesting questions.

Senator Hart's greatest failing last year was that while he had an overall concept - the need for new ideas - and a number of detailed proposals, he did not seem to have anything in between. He lacked a theme. It is a gap that he will have to fill for 1988.

It is also a problem that has often plagued the Liberal Party in this country. It was no coincidence that Mr David Steel took the chair for Senator Hart at Edinburgh on Saturday. Not only are the two men personal friends, but they occupy much the same place in the political spectrum as questioning left-centrists - though Senator Hart reminds me more of Dr Owen in his approach to politics.

Just as Dr Owen broke away from what he regarded as the anachronistic Labour Party, so Senator Hart has reacted against the old politics of the Democratic Party, with its attachment to big spending and big unions. I could easily imagine him propounding the principles of "toughness and tenderness". He, too, believes in opportunity and efficiency. He gnaws away at issues in the same way.

I have met no American politician of the same standing with whom it is easier to have a genuine dialogue, even on points of disagreement. It is a style that should be pleasing to European leaders if he does become President.

Israelis on guard as Beirut troops go down coastal highway

From Our Correspondent, Raatle, southern Lebanon

The Lebanese Army corporal manning a new checkpoint in this battered village had a message he wanted relayed yesterday to Israel forces just one mile down the road. "Tell them we're here," the soldier said, "and tell them we're going to stay here, too."

But the Israelis manning the checkpoint with the Army, aware the river bridge crossing into occupied southern Lebanon were not in a communicative mood. "The Israelis are not talking today," said a fighter of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia who turned reporters back short of the bridge.

The Israelis may not be talking, but they are closely watching what the young corporal and his cohorts are doing. For the Lebanese soldiers are part of the 1,200-man brigade that the Government in Beirut, after weeks of bitter debate and several false starts, has finally succeeded in moving on to the strategic coastal highway between Beirut and the Awali, the frontline of the Israeli occupation force.

The deployment has several goals of importance to Lebanon: To end the almost daily fights between Christian and Muslim militia in the Kharroub region which borders the highway; to prove that the Lebanese Army is capable of maintaining law and order; and to put the Lebanese Army in a position to move south should the Israelis stage a unilateral withdrawal.

At the coastal town of Jiyeh, where the 12th Lebanese Brigade has set up headquarters in the power station, a Druse officer said that the deployment of the bulk of the Army force came off without a hitch on Saturday and that the convoys of trucks moving south yesterday were carrying supplies and special units.

The Army has set up four new checkpoints on the road from Beirut, starting with one at the Khabde crossing just south of the capital and finishing here in Raatle. But they have yet to move to positions further south and east of here, as planned.

Militiamen remain in the area though they have put their weapons aside for the time being. A group of eight Christian Lebanese Forces fighters stopped passenger cars near Damour. One of the men, who said he spoke "for the people of Naameh," a nearby Christian village, said: "We are with the Government, with the Army. But if the Army isn't successful, we will do what we must."

The highway - which is not yet open to the public - was deserted except for Army vehicles and the cars of local residents. Still, a few families apparently made their way to the area to try to return to homes they had abandoned since last February when fighting broke out in the Kharroub and the road was closed.

Concerned that the families were moving too soon, the Lebanese Army issued a statement in Beirut urging them to wait.

Jerusalem: Israel's long-awaited announcement about a redeployment of its troops in Lebanon is imminent, after the opening of a full-scale Cabinet debate on the controversial subject yesterday (Christopher Walker writes).

A Cabinet spokesman said later that a second emergency session had been planned for this afternoon to continue the debate, and that an announcement was then expected about the Government's final stance.

The decision will be difficult, because there are no ideal or magical solutions," Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, said before the Cabinet met. It was described by observers as the most important ministerial meeting since the new Government came to power last September.

Jailed for life: A man who threw a hand grenade at peace marchers two years ago, killing one and injuring nine, was found guilty of murder by a Jerusalem court yesterday and sentenced to life imprisonment (Reuter reports).

Yona Avruskami, aged 27, an Israeli-born Jew, carried out the attack during a rally by the "Peace Now" movement outside the Prime Minister's office invaders on defensive, page 8.

After a late-night interview with President Castro, of Cuba, Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour Party leader, praised him for his sagacious approach to the difficulties of Nicaragua. The two men both visited Nicaragua for the inauguration of Senator Daniel Ortega as President.

Asked in an interview whether he had been given any assurance about the Cuban role in Nicaragua, Mr Kinnock said: "There's a very clear philosophical adjustment coming from Fidel Castro, that it would be wrong for Nicaragua to fall into the isolationism that Cuba fell, or was pushed, into, twenty-odd years ago. I think that's a source of encouragement."

Mr Kinnock was impressed by the maturity of judgment of Nicaragua's young leaders and their refusal to be panicked by a hostile US. American support for the Contra rebels was unjustified and unforfeitable and direct US intervention, though remote, could only be disastrous.

"I don't see how even the firmest and closest allies, which we wish to be, could do anything but respond with the deepest possible condemnation."

Britain should use its special relationship with the US to promote a negotiated solution of the Central American crisis.

Mr Kinnock was among guests at the inauguration who signed a declaration calling for more aid to Nicaragua. He said British aid was "pathetic, around £60,000". There were moral and material advantages in investing in a society in desperate need, specific opportunities existed in gold-mining and fishing in the country's English speaking Caribbean coast region.

US military activity in the area last summer, in preparation for his re-election campaign, to disarm political opponents who said he was leading America into "another Vietnam".

The retirement in a few months of General Paul Gorman, commander of the US Southern Command in Panama - the senior soldier in Central America - is bad news for hawks in the Administration who favour a sustained policy of belligerence towards Nicaragua. More than any single person, General Gorman helped to establish Honduras as a sort of unofficial US military base.

The Administration tried to lure him to stay in the military by offering him the chairmanship of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1986 when General John Vessey's term expires. He turned it down.

General Gorman's forceful role in Central America upset some State Department officials, who accused him of conducting military-to-military diplomacy; he sometimes appeared to ignore the local US ambassadors. But having built up such a rapport with the Honduran military his position was solid within the upper regions of the Administration, which clearly aspires to a long-term formal agreement to base troops in Central America's most impoverished country.

According to accounts published recently, Honduras, El Salvador and Israel have become a key source of aid to the rebels fighting the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

Meeting of minds in Managua



Talking the night away: Mr Kinnock during his early hours meeting with Dr Castro.

Castro assures Kinnock on Cuba's goals

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

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Curfew halts island violence

Noumea (AFP) - A curfew ended today 30 hours of violence in New Caledonia yesterday, as French officials and Melanesian separatists both said they wanted more talks, and officials issued a new version of the fatal police shooting of a prominent separatist.

The violence, which broke out after a 17-year-old French youth was killed on Friday, continued after the headline separatist leader, Eloi Machoro, was shot dead by security forces in a controversial encounter early on Saturday.

The clashes that followed led to the declaration of a state of emergency, and the calling of an overnight curfew. The curfew apparently was heeded, and the situation was generally calm yesterday.

Mr Machoro's family obtained permission yesterday for a second autopsy after questioning the official version. The police issued a new version of the killing yesterday. Melanesians have described it as a cold-blooded murder. The police said they had surrounded the farm near the eastern village of La Foa, and several times ordered Mr Machoro and 30 to 40 of his followers to surrender.

After the group came out, firing rifles, police sharpshooters were given the order to "neutralize" Mr Machoro, by shooting him in the shoulder. The granting of the new autopsy followed claims by Melanesian leaders that Mr Machoro had been shot in the back, and reflected fears here that he would be made a martyr in the Melanesian struggle for independence.

Government dissidents" and had not heeded their call to stay out of Masvingo. Mr Nkomo was advised to leave Masvingo by Mr Eddison Zvobgo, the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, because of the tense situation. As he left the police station demonstrators surrounded his car.

"It was here that my car was stoned and shot at several times. I survived because my car is protected," Mr Nkomo said.

Some 2,000 Zanu supporters began a demonstration in the morning against the visit. Mr Nkomo was obliged to take refuge in the town's police station, which was eventually surrounded by some 30,000 angry demonstrators as he conferred with officials inside, according to the national news agency Zana.

The Zanu supporters besieged the station for three hours, demanding that Mr Nkomo be handed over to them for punishment because he "directed Zimbabwe's anti-

US plots third war game in Honduras

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States is preparing another show of military strength in Central America as part of its psychological war against Nicaragua and left-wing guerrilla groups.

New manoeuvres to be called Big Pine III are to begin in spring in Honduras, involving several thousand troops for about two months. About 1,500 US troops are in Honduras at present, but no manoeuvres are under way.

The aircraft carrier Nimitz is steaming towards the Caribbean, but the Pentagon refused details. The battleship Iowa is also believed to be heading for the region. Together they will represent the first significant US naval presence off Central America for about six months.

President Reagan curtailed US military activity in the area last summer, in preparation for his re-election campaign, to disarm political opponents who said he was leading America into "another Vietnam".

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A second idea is to delay deployment until after the general election. Mr Martens might try to persuade President Reagan that his Government will stand a better chance of re-election if it has not yet agreed to deployment and that after he is returned to office he will be able to keep Belgium's promise.

But the election is not due until next December and the Nato alliance is showing no

Dutch fury at nuclear expansion

Amsterdam (Reuter) - A Dutch Government decision this weekend to expand the use of nuclear energy against the advice of an official commission appears to have touched off a political and environmental battle which will drag on for years.

After several months of leaning towards nuclear power under pressure from industry and economists, the Cabinet agreed on Friday night to build at least two large nuclear plants.

At present The Netherlands has only one moderate-sized nuclear power station and a second plant largely for experimental use. A powerful public campaign demands the closure of even these.

The centre-right Cabinet's decision, which it said reflected the need to meet growing electricity demand at reasonable cost, means it is taking on an environmental movement which prides itself on being among the most active and powerful in the world.

Within 24 hours of the announcement, hundreds of demonstrators gathered in icy weather at Borselle, the existing power station, to voice their fury. The main opposition party, the PvdD, said it would make the issue a key theme

through, has stirred rumours that the Americans are developing a strategic interest in Cyprus and might want to assume the guarantor role themselves in exchange for certain facilities.

American officials vehemently dismiss this as unfounded speculation. The sources in Athens and Nicosia who insist it is true point to President Kyprianou's recent abrupt move to end his partnership with the powerful pro-Moscow Akel Party.

ANKARA: After talks here with President Evren and Mr Turgut Ozal the Turkish Prime Minister, yesterday before flying to New York, Mr Denktas emphasized that guarantor-power status for Turkey would be the indispensable condition for a settlement (Rasit Gurdilek writes).

However, this would inevitably introduce the Soviet Union in a process that the West has so far kept within its domain. The prospect combined with Washington's energetic, though discreet, intervention to bring about the present break-

through, has stirred rumours that the Americans are developing a strategic interest in Cyprus and might want to assume the guarantor role themselves in exchange for certain facilities.

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More snow adds to European misery

Paris (AFP) - Snowfalls across Europe at the weekend brought more deaths, with known fatalities due to the week-long Arctic weather at more than 150, mainly in France.

In Albania, 35 people died and 26 were injured as a result of continuous snowfalls. In France, where the death toll from the weather reached 106, snow began falling again yesterday across the whole Côte d'Azur.

Road accidents in West Germany caused 14 deaths and left 76 people injured, and in Hungary ferry boats were unable to navigate the Danube and Tisza because of thick ice.

Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita guerrillas in Angola, met the press at his Jamba headquarters on Saturday to disprove reports he had been injured by a bomb last week. He gave a warning that Unita is planning to use car bombs and attack multinational companies.

Rochester, Minnesota (AP) - In a computer-assisted technique, neurosurgeons at the Mayo Clinic here are using three-dimensional "road maps" to navigate deep into the brain during surgery and pinpoint tumours that can be removed with lasers.

Colombo - Cardinal Basil Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster, has sent a message of sympathy to the Right Rev. Thomas Savundaranangan, Bishop of Mannar in Sri Lanka, expressing his deep distress at the killing of a priest by government troops.

Buenos Aires - The deadline set by the kidnapers of Señor Ricardo Lanusse, nephew of the former Argentine President, General Alejandro Lanusse, expired at midnight on Saturday with no news of whether the family had paid a reported \$2 million (£1,818,000) ransom.

Plan, Spain (Reuter) - This tiny Pyrenean village intends to hold a fiesta in the spring for the hundreds of women who answered an advertisement for wives placed by bachelors in a local newspaper.

Gauhati, India (Reuter) - An Indian train killed two male rhinos locked in combat on a railway line near here over the favours of a female, an Assam wildlife official said. The animals had escaped from a forest sanctuary.

President Reagan will have been saving up his biggest smile and handshake for a meeting this afternoon with one of his smallest allies - Belgium.

Mr Wilfried Martens, the Prime Minister, and Mr Leo Tindemans, the Foreign Minister, are spending an intensive couple of days in Washington to find out all they can about what happened in Geneva in the talks about disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

Over the next few days Belgium must decide whether to deploy, as promised, 48 cruise missiles at the air base of Florennes. Both ministers are only too aware that their own party, the Christian Democrats, does not want deployment agreed as the campaign starts for this year's general election.

But both are also acutely aware that their country will lose out badly in credibility within the Nato alliance if they go back on the promise to deploy from March 15. They are international statesmen enough to realize, too, that a failure to deploy will mean a real propaganda triumph for the Soviet Union even before the new arms talks get under way.

Various ideas have been tossed round as a way to avoid making the decision. One idea canvassed is that Belgium would install the missiles without their nuclear warheads. These would be stored near by in West Germany where they would be available if needed.

A second idea is to delay deployment until after the general election. Mr Martens might try to persuade President Reagan that his Government will stand a better chance of re-election if it has not yet agreed to deployment and that after he is returned to office he will be able to keep Belgium's promise.

But the election is not due until next December and the Nato alliance is showing no sign of being prepared to wait. The mood in Nato's prefabricated headquarters at Evere since the Geneva meeting is bullish. The argument is simple: the Russians left the negotiating table and have now been forced back by the determined allied posture. Now is no time to show any sign of weakness.

Even so, there remains among the European allies a residual feeling of unease about the outcome of Geneva. Will the two superpowers strike their own deal over Star Wars technology and ignore the nuclear missiles implanted in Europe's heart?

These fears have been somewhat assuaged by the speedy and comprehensive debriefing given to the allies by the American Geneva team and by the promise of the fullest consultation in future. The Europeans have also been pleased to note what they see as a shift of emphasis in the American position since President Reagan's re-election, with patience and flexibility being promised alongside determination.

The belief is that there is now a sufficient head of steam for progress but that the whole alliance negotiating strategy would be weakened if Belgium refused to deploy now. Nor is much serious thought given to the idea of a freeze on deployment while talks continue. The Soviet intermediate-range arsenal is now up to 396 SS20 launchers and any freeze would leave the alliance at an enormous numerical disadvantage.

As to the elimination of all nuclear weapons as envisaged by the final statement in Geneva, there is little belief within the alliance that this is possible unless there is an increase in trust on both sides.

"If we did succeed in eliminating all nuclear weapons we would still be faced with a huge Soviet conventional force in Europe", one Nato diplomat explained. "That is where we came in 30 years ago."

Ian Murray

European notebook

Belgians try to dodge decision on cruise

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Nkomo's car shot at after crowd ordeal

Harare (AFP) - Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwe opposition leader, has called for a meeting with Government ministers over intimidation of his political campaign, claiming that his car was shot at by Government supporters on Friday in the town of Masvingo.

The incident took place as Mr Nkomo was starting a tour of Masvingo province, a stronghold of the Zanu party of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Some 2,000 Zanu supporters began a demonstration in the morning against the visit. Mr Nkomo was obliged to take refuge in the town's police station, which was eventually surrounded by some 30,000 angry demonstrators as he conferred with officials inside, according to the national news agency Zana.

The Zanu supporters besieged the station for three hours, demanding that Mr Nkomo be handed over to them for punishment because he "directed Zimbabwe's anti-

Kyprianou will brief Thatcher on way to summit

From Mario Modiano, Athens

President Kyprianou of Cyprus flies to London today to see Mrs Margaret Thatcher on his way to New York for the crucial Cyprus summit at the United Nations on Thursday.

He consulted Greek leaders in Athens over the weekend, but above all he goes to New York with the blessing of the Greek-Cypriot political leaders, who acted this time with rare unanimity.

The summit between President Kyprianou and Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, in the presence of Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, is expected to produce the framework of an agreement and a timetable for carrying it out.

There is good reason to believe that there is substantial agreement on the key territorial and constitutional issues, so that joint working groups can later work out the details without disturbing the overall fabric.

The question likely to dominate the summit, therefore, is the nature of the interests, the guarantees to ensure that the solution is durable, as well as the related withdrawal of about 20,000 Turkish troops in the north of the island.

Mr Denktas said: "Any agreement in which Turkey is not a guarantor power is not worth even the paper it is written on." He wants the Turkish forces phased out only when the new Cyprus federation proves to be working.

For the Greek side, the Turkish withdrawal is a matter of prestige. It has been a priority in the Cyprus policy of Mr Andreas Papandreu and his Socialist Government. Greece wants the Turkish soldiers out when an interim federal government is formed.

The Greek-Cypriots, who have painful memories of the way Turkey used its rights as a guarantor power in 1974, and of Greece's inability to defend the island effectively from a distance, would prefer the independence and integrity of Cyprus to be guaranteed by the UN Security Council.

However, this would inevitably introduce the Soviet Union in a process that the West has so far kept within its domain. The prospect combined with Washington's energetic, though discreet, intervention to bring about the present break-

through, has stirred rumours that the Americans are developing a strategic interest in Cyprus and might want to assume the guarantor role themselves in exchange for certain facilities.

American officials vehemently dismiss this as unfounded speculation. The sources in Athens and Nicosia who insist it is true point to President Kyprianou's recent abrupt move to end his partnership with the powerful pro-Moscow Akel Party.

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The Human Village: a three part series in which our science correspondent Thomson Prentice looks at how the body works and what you can do to keep it running

Getting to the heart of the matter

The human body is the small village we live in. We may think we know it well, but much of it remains mysterious, barely explored.



and Ireland have ten such victims, and England and Wales eight.

Britain spends less per capita on health services than it does on tobacco and alcohol and less than most European countries, both per capita and as a percentage of gross national products.

These visits are probably overdue. In Britain, a nation which prides itself on its health service, we die younger than our counterparts in Europe and Scandinavia.

Our unhealthy lifestyles, including smoking, faulty nutrition and lack of exercise, are the likeliest explanation. Over the past 30 years, progress in reducing premature mortality in the UK has not matched that of our continental neighbours.

For every four French, Dutch, Norwegian or Swedish citizens dying of heart disease between the age of 55 and 64, Scotland

"It may be that the public and politicians have been lulled into a false sense of complacency about the state of the nation's health," they said.

What about the state of health of that most important human village - yours?

In Part One today we visit the heart - a unique power station that started working 24 hours a day long before we were born - and the lungs, the oxygen factory that processes every breath.

HEART

Its beat first echoed softly in your mother's womb eight months before you were born. It will stay with you - a gentle, reassuring reminder that all is well - every moment for the rest of your days. The heart never sleeps.

Instead it performs miracles. Look at your fist. That's the approximate size of your heart. Now clench and unclench it 70 times, with one eye on your watch, for a minute. That is the minimum sort of effort your heart has been making all your life.

Sometimes it will work twice as hard, when you run for that morning bus, for example. But on a quiet day, it beats only 100,000 times. Three million times a month. If you live to be 80 - and let's try - that's 2,880,000,000 heartbeats; each meticulously timed to pump two or three ounces of blood, about half a teacupful, into your system. Even on a quiet undemanding day, your heart will push between 3,000 and 5,000 gallons of blood around your body.

One of the most sophisticated electronic cardiac pacemakers in the world is the lithium iodine-powered gadget. Its maker claims it has a

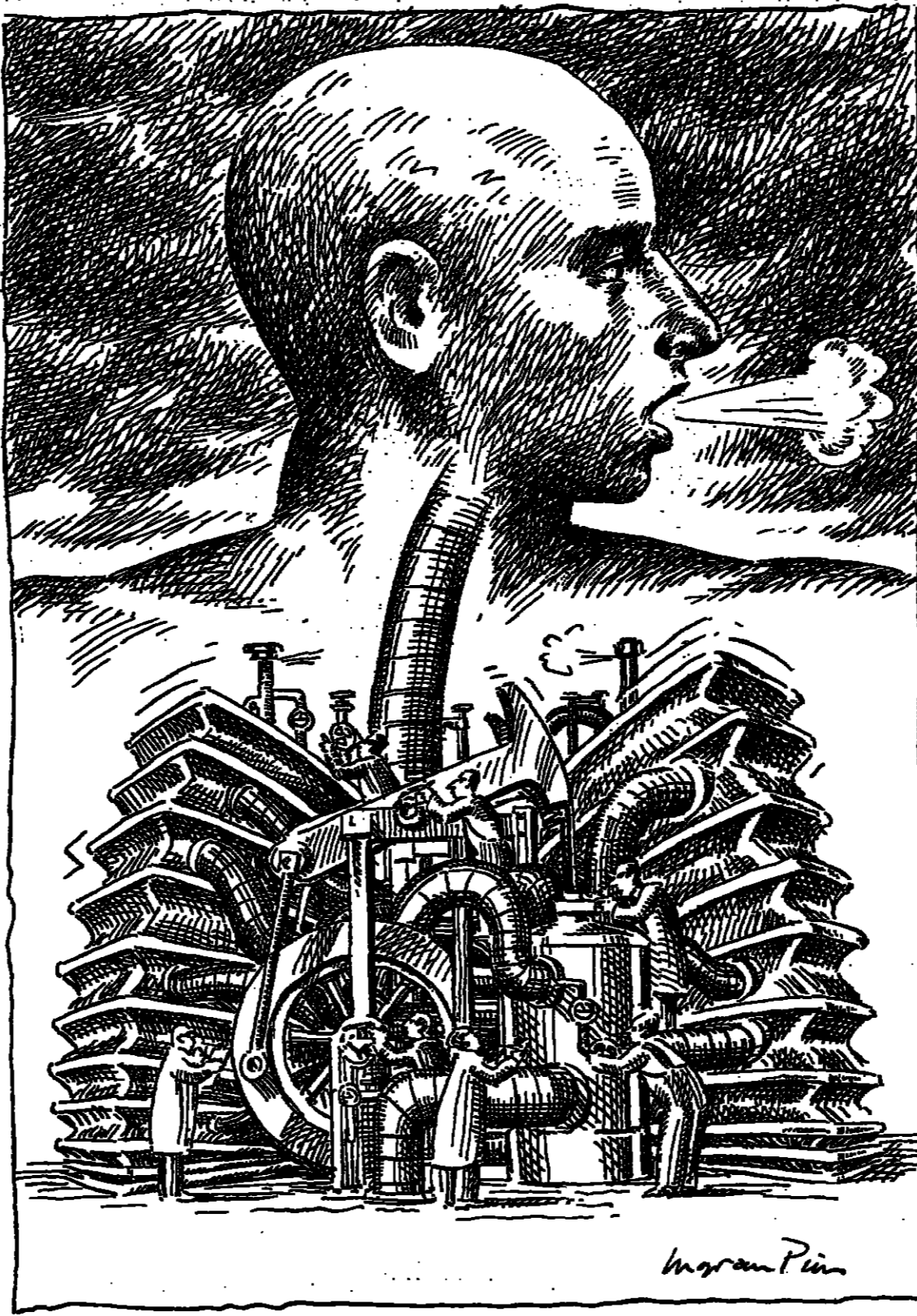
theoretical life of up to ten years. Deep in your heart, nature, or your Maker, has tucked away the real thing, the sinus node. This is life's tiny battery, woven in a tapestry of muscle and nerve cells, and controlled from the brain.

The node, contained in the right atrium, or receiving chamber of the heart, emits an electrical discharge which causes the surrounding muscles to contract.

The whole thing is so wonderful, in fact, that you may want to go and sit somewhere quiet and just listen to it. Instead, what most of us are more likely to do with this unique,



The lithium iodine pacemaker



Ingram Pinn

beautiful little machine, is wreck it. This self-destructive tendency, well-known to every doctor in the land, helps explain why Britain has the highest death rate from coronary heart disease in the world, for both women and men. It is an epidemic, the leading cause of premature death in the UK, claiming up to 180,000 victims a year. But it is preventable.

The government-sponsored Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy has said that we should eat less fatty meats, dairy products, sugar and salt; and that we should eat more fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, poultry, fish, potatoes, beans, and bread, especially wholemeal.

The guidelines are based on the argument that we eat too much fat, particularly animal fats, which contribute to atherosclerosis by raising blood cholesterol. Cholesterol is a fatty substance produced in the body naturally; an excess may lead to blockages of the arteries.

Changes in your diet may also be necessary because of your weight. Being overweight puts an extra strain on the heart and increases the risk of other disorders, including hypertension. It is also likely to be a load of oxygen to refresh the blood and turn it bright red simultaneously, purging it of carbon dioxide. Lungs dispatch it to the

atrium of the left heart, and through the ingenious one-way mitral valve into the left ventricle. The ventricle's job is to pump this top quality blood into the arteries, the main supply lines to the rest of the body.

This is the cardiovascular system. It's an admirable transport network which delivers all life's essential supplies, nutrients, oxygen, minerals, water and other sustaining materials.

As it delivers, it also collects, picking up the nutrients that the heart itself depends on, and by-products - carbon dioxide and excess water. It is regular and dependable. But like all transport systems it is accident prone.

If the power station gets sub-standard fuel, it begins to falter. If the roads are blocked or jammed, vital traffic is reduced to a crawl. If essential deliveries don't get through, the village faces death.

Accidents, however, can be prevented. Coronary heart disease is linked, international medical opinion states, with well-defined risk factors. They are: cigarette smoking, high blood pressure, unhealthy diet, obesity, and lack of exercise.

This does not necessarily mean that they are the causes of serious heart illness. But a great and growing

BODY SURVIVAL

The heart and lungs are much more likely to continue performing their vital roles without breakdown if basic survival guidelines are followed.

The greatest unnatural enemy of both is the cigarette. There is only one generally accepted way of quitting: don't. Your health will be impaired, possibly permanently, if you do.

Your diet plays a predominant part in affecting the performance of your heart. Eat less fatty meats, dairy products, sugar and salt. Eat more fresh

vegetables and fruit, poultry, fish, potatoes, beans and wholesome bread.

Wash your weight. Obesity endangers the heart and lungs, putting them under greater strain, forcing them to work harder.

Take regular exercise to improve the performance of heart and lungs and to help them cope if and when exceptional effort is required of them.

Consult your doctor at regular intervals and have him or her check your overall state of health.

Make adjustments in your lifestyle if necessary to reduce the amount of stress imposed on you.

weight of evidence points to their complicity.

The biggest single problem is coronary artery disease. The coronary arteries are the conduits of the heart's own blood supply. If they become blocked, blood, and therefore oxygen, cannot reach the heart. The result is what everyone has come to describe as a heart attack.

Such a blockage usually occurs because the arteries have been narrowed by the gradual build-up of fatty deposits in the artery walls. This process, atherosclerosis, may begin in childhood.

Slow as the process may be, the climax can be sudden and dreadful. Death without warning. Damage to the heart for some survivors, of whom some will never be able to resume a normal life.

The coronary arteries can also be blocked by a blood clot, or thrombosis. Clotting happens when platelets, one of the three types of blood cell, stick together in a lump, or thrombus.

Coronary thrombosis kills the part of the heart muscle supplied by that artery. If the thrombosis occurs in an artery supplying the brain, the result is a stroke. Narrowing of the arteries also can cause angina, a cramp-like chest pain provoked by inadequate blood supply to the heart, usually during exercise.

High blood pressure, also known as hypertension, is not in itself a disease, but a warning that heart disease may be lurking. The higher your blood pressure is, the more likely you are to have a heart attack or a stroke. Life insurance statistics show men of 35 with moderately-raised blood pressure can expect to live about 15 years less than men with normal blood pressure.

Only half the people with hypertension are aware of the fact, yet high blood pressure can be lowered by reducing weight, changing diet and increasing exercise. The Royal College of General Practitioners recommends that, if you are between the ages of 20 and 65, you should have your blood pressure checked every five years; more often if there is a family history of hypertension.

The extraordinary advances in surgery and the development of drugs in recent years means that in Britain alone, thousands of heart disease patients have been saved every year. Severe congenital heart disease, which infants were doomed to survive only a few years, is now tackled successfully by some of the most skilled paediatric surgeons in the world.

But surgery is a last resort. For many, many thousands of people, heart disease is caused directly by the way they live.

There are many causes of cardiovascular disease, some of them little understood, and research continues worldwide. Narrowing of the arteries and high blood pressure, have in themselves many factors. Undeniably, we contribute to them.

With every puff, cigarette smokers inhale chemicals known to seriously damage the heart and lungs. Carbon monoxide, the poisonous gas in car exhaust fumes, deprives the heart of oxygen; nicotine increases the pulse rate and blood pressure; and both add to the risks of blood clotting.

Curiously, about 100,000 people a year in the UK chose not to lead the many winners and die. In men under 45, smoking is the cause of four out of five deaths. The 25-44

man, aged 45, is ten to 15 times more likely to die from a heart attack than a non-smoker.

However, men and women who quit will have, after five years, a little more chance of a heart attack than a lifelong non-smoker. Those who have already had a heart attack and then give up cigarettes, cut the risk of a second attack by half.

LUNGS

Of all the vital organs, the lungs are the most vulnerable - largely because they alone are continually exposed to the outside world.

Fortunately, the defensive barriers in the nose, throat, windpipe and lungs filter and exclude most of the hazards. The lungs are thus able to perform perhaps the most important function of vital activity - respiration. Their second crucial role is as a filter for the blood.

Our lungs are a rosy pink in infancy, but become mottled with grey and black, and patches as we get older. The more they are exposed to dust and pollution, the darker they become. A coal miner's lungs may eventually be almost jet black.

Occupational hazards associated with lung cancer include working with such minerals as asbestos, radon, chromates and nickel, radioactive materials such as uranium, and a wide range of chemicals, as was most tragically illustrated in the Bhopal disaster with the escape of lethal methyl isocyanate.

But by far the most dangerous hazard is cigarette smoke. The latest figures show that in 1982, 39,368 people in Britain died from lung cancer. The link with cigarettes cannot be overstated. In its report *Health Of Smoking*, the Royal College of Physicians said in November, 1983: "No developments in our understanding of lung cancer have shifted emphasis away from cigarette smoking as the chief culprit."

Apart from cancer, smoking also contributes to often fatal chronic obstructive lung disease - causing progressive difficulty in breathing due to narrowing of the air passages in the lungs - and a form of chronic bronchitis.

Lung surgery has always been particularly difficult, not least because of the risks of infection. The transplantation of lungs, first attempted about 20 years ago, has been unsuccessful compared with the grafting of other organs, and has been largely replaced by combined heart-lung operations.

The first successful such operation was performed in Stanford, California, in March, 1981, with the patient still surviving. The first heart-lung transplant in Britain was at Harefield Hospital, west London, in December, 1983, on a Swedish journalist, Mr Lars Ljungberg, who died 14 days later.

Since then surgeons at both Harefield and at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, have been more successful.

TOMORROW

Into the corridors of power at head office. The brain, whose doors are never closed

MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS

- All chest pain which is also felt down the left arm is due to heart disease. There are several causes for this pain.
- All pain felt over the left breast is due to heart disease. Heart disease is sometimes felt in this area but the usual site of heart pain is behind the breast bone or right across the chest.
- Heart attacks only occur in those people who have known risk factors, such as high blood pressure, smoking, high cholesterol levels, obesity or hereditary problems. Two thirds of all cases have displayed no known risk factor.
- A middle-aged man who feels a pain behind the breast bone after eating and has no previous history of indigestion, is suffering from indigestion.

"Indigestion" arising for the first time in middle age should always be investigated to exclude heart disease.

A high blood pressure is always associated with symptoms, particularly headaches. Most hypertension is symptomless until it has reached a very dangerous level. Blood pressure should be treated long before it reaches the symptomatic level.

All heart attacks are of equal severity and have the same outlook. Every heart attack is different and the prognosis varies in each case.

By-pass surgery is a cure for coronary heart disease and therefore further action need not

be taken. In fact, by-pass surgery is a treatment for angina which happens to prolong life in many cases. After treatment all the normal precautions advised to patients suffering from coronary heart disease should still be observed.

If angina is still present after by-pass surgery the surgery has probably been so extensive that perfect circulation could not be restored.

Death from cancer is always more unpleasant than death from heart disease as patients suffering from coronary heart disease always die quickly. Many patients with coronary heart disease develop congestive

cardiac failure or renal failure and die slowly.

Most forms of heart disease can be eased by a course of treatment. Once treatment has been recommended for a heart condition it will probably be continuous.

All exercise prevents coronary arteries. Sudden violent exercise, particularly in the middle-aged male, can precipitate a heart attack.

Bracing cold weather, unheated bedrooms and refrigerator-cold cars, provide a healthy environment. Extremes of temperature can precipitate a heart attack.

A persistent cough, particularly in younger

patients, is likely to be due to chronic bronchitis. The commonest cause of a persistent cough in childhood is bronchospasm (asthma).

Children grow out of asthma. Patients never die from asthma. 1,500 die every year.

Cigars are safe to smoke. If the patient has been a cigarette smoker, the high tar yield of tobacco may make cigars more dangerous than cigarettes.

Cigarettes are needed to clear the chest of bronchial secretions in the morning. A morning cigarette does induce a

productive cough, but only productive if the sputum caused by the damage done by previous cigarettes.

Sleeping with open windows is good for chesty people. It can be a killer in cold weather.

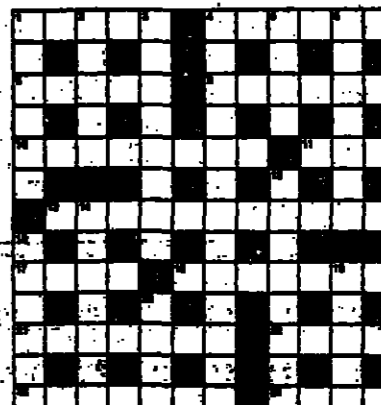
It does not matter where you live. The age of the house, even the location are all important. The Thames Valley is particularly bad for chesty people. Anywhere over 6,000 feet, where house mites can't live, is particularly good.

Changing to low tar cigarettes is always beneficial. The benefit only occurs if a patient does not compensate for the low tar by smoking more.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 543)

- ACROSS
- Hurl (5)
 - Charm (7)
 - Maxim (5)
 - Wheel on (7)
 - Booklet (8)
 - Smile (4)
 - Smoked sausage (11)
 - Dry (4)
 - Make weak (8)
 - State (7)
 - Princess (5)
 - See (7)
 - Set in (5)
- DOWN
- Chilled (6)
 - Parance (5)
 - Horse show (8)
 - Clumsy man (13)
 - Stare stupidly (4)
 - Authorize (7)
 - They go out (6)
 - Stun (5)
 - Conservative (4,4)
 - Astire (7)
 - Papa's (6)
 - Peas-eved (6)
 - Promotional description (5)
 - Quite well (4)



Hint.

Our Bank offers free banking to all personal Current Account customers who stay in credit. What about your bank?



Midland The Listening Bank

moreover... Miles Kington

Yes, it's winter again! And I expect most of my readers, like me, are lounging on some tropical island with a rum punch in one hand, a dusky maiden in the other and a word processor on the table in front of them (writes Lord Moreover, in a special guest appearance). But for those of you who have not yet left for sunnier climes or who for some mysterious reason have decided to stay in this frozen country, here are some tips on how to combat the beastly weather in your garden.

First of all, tropical or semi-tropical plants. Living as I do within an easy pitch and punt of the Gulf Stream, I am able to grow all sorts of exotic plant life which normally you wouldn't see north of Nice. During the winter, however, they tend to die off. I expect that like me you used to resign yourself to buying new ones each year, but recently I have adopted a new method, copied from the bird world.

Birds, as you know, go south for the winter. Well, why not plants as well? The poor things can't move of their own accord, so I just send them south, in my case to an accommodating cousin who lives in Provence. I load up the yacht in about September and have a leisurely cruise down to the South of France, taking all my tender blooms and some of the smaller palms with me. They love going south for the winter and it certainly makes the boat look decorative, not unlike a floating jungle.

It is impracticable to take the larger palms with you, so make sure you grow those varieties which are so leafless you are never quite sure if they're dead or not. That way, it doesn't matter if they do die. The Tunis Garden Centre of Tunis, Tunisia, have a very good list. Send an SAE, but with a Tunisian stamp, of course.

The British Home at Streatham cares for over 100 incurable people of all ages

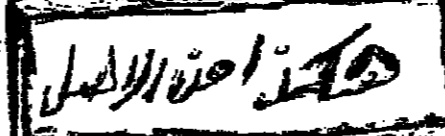
We nurse them with gentleness, love and dedication for many years. Our costs over a million pounds a year - seriously outstrip our income. Please help, by sending a donation or arranging a covenant or legacy to transform the lives of those less fortunate people, our residents handicapped by progressive diseases.



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Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.



Why more women aren't fellows

Despite the introduction of mixed sex colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, female dons are still a tiny minority. Alan Franks talked to some of them

The 1970s and early 1980s will be recalled by the women of Oxford and Cambridge universities as a period of most decisive revolution. "We shall fight, we shall win, we shall get the women half. That apparently simple, often strident ideal of a dozen years ago seemed by the end of the decade to have been attained. One by one the men's colleges had voted, after centuries of academic celibacy, to admit females. However, this emancipation is not being remotely matched at the fellowship, or teaching level. Indeed the picture that emerges bears some resemblance to the swan - plenty of movement down below, but virtually stationary on top.

At Cambridge by mid-1983, when there were three times more female undergraduates than before, only 15 per cent of fellows were women, and well over half of these were in the women's colleges. Moreover, the length of time since mixing had taken place at the different colleges seemed to be making little difference. Of the three in the vanguard of the movement, one had eight women in a fellowship of 107, another had four out of 67, the third had three out of 85. At the same time some of the erstwhile women's colleges have sustained a considerable influx of men, prompting many disenchanted Oxbridge women to observe that mixture has only improved the lot of an already advantaged group.

At Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, which mixed just five years ago, there are already 35 men in a fellowship of 35. Universities with six years of mixture behind it still count just one woman. The reasons are highly complex - as are the ancient collegiate organisations of the two universities themselves - and the arguments frequently emotive. Depending upon whom you listen to, you could form a number of conclusions: either that this is just another deeply sexist institution impeding women's career paths, or that women fail to sell themselves effectively in the academic market place, or that change will come, but cannot be expected overnight.

"Eighty years ago the idea of women fellows at men's colleges would have been laughed at," says one female Oxford lecturer. "Half a century ago it would have been considered pretty incredible. Even 20 years ago, it remained unlikely. So - in 30 years time - who can say?" Sceptics of this gradualist argument say that if anything significant were going to happen, there would surely have been signs of it by now. According to a young male tutor, one of the first to be appointed to a women's college at Oxford, the colleges themselves are relatively guiltless. "It would be wrong to say that since mixture women's jobs have been seized by men. If you want an explanation, I think you have to look to the departments. In science, a predominantly male subject, a fellow appointed by a department had no option

but to be at a men's college. Now there is a choice. As far as the college is concerned, we want the best person in the world, and we are not interested in arbitrary reasons like does he or she have blue eyes and come from Leicester or whatever."

Not surprisingly, a separatist movement has arisen. Women-only colleges will continue to provide guaranteed jobs for female academics, and ensure that the position of women is discussed in the university at large. In almost every instance, this separatism is born of the conviction that the present system is working against women's interests.

It is also clear that in the mixed colleges women are few and far between in positions of influence, are therefore also in the hierarchy of the university. Extraordinary though it seems, tales of active discrimination against women are hard to come by. Instead, it is suggested that something deep in the structure of the institutions, quite separate from its human components, is blocking advancement of female academics. If that sounds like a ingenious piece of male scientism, it has no shortage of women adherents.

This view would not find favour with the Association of University Teachers. In 1976 its general secretary Mr Laurie Sapper was trying, with little success, to find out from the Equal Opportunities Commission how many women had been invited for interview for vice-chancellor posts.

Just three months ago, under the headline "The Lady Vanishes" there was a special "Title" contribution to our letters page lamenting the fact that we had carried a photograph of 57 university vice-chancellors and principals with not a single woman.

In the end there is no getting away from those arguments which have nothing to do with higher education and everything to do with attitudes at schools.

One Cambridge linguist in a tiny minority of women said: "Whatever other reasons there may be, you have to take it back to early education. Particularly in mixed schools, girls are asked to make decisions about what to do, especially the wrong way just when they want to impress boys; trying not to appear too clever. On the other hand, even at my school, which had a large number of girls from academic families, it happened. They still have, this stereotyping along subject lines. The girls don't like to compete with the boys, so they leave science alone, and the boys don't like to do languages because it's a girl's subject, and so on. A university cannot help but reflect what has gone before."

In Dorothy Sayers's novel *Gaudy Night*, there is a moment when students in a women's college wonder what on earth they will do if they get better exam results than the men - pretend they only did it by flashing their eyes at the wits, perhaps? Are the echoes of that anxious exchange still wafting down Oxbridge corridors?



Sitting tight in Cambridge: Tess Adkins, Mary Beard and Rosemary Morris

'Other universities face the same barrier'

MARY BEARD, classics fellow, Newnham College, Cambridge (women only). My strongest reaction is of disappointment. Ten years ago, when I was an undergraduate at Newnham, it seemed that the solution to the question of equal academic opportunities was easy - get women undergraduates into the men's colleges. We didn't distinguish between chances for students and chances for fellows. This was naive.

At that time, only one in ten undergraduates was female, compared with one in three today. The competition of fellows meanwhile has not changed to a remotely comparable extent.

It would be too easy to say Cambridge is populated by sexist male dons. But the fact remains that not many women are being appointed. I think women in other universities are facing many of the same barriers.

'The main thing is: can you do the job?'

TESS ADKINS, senior geography tutor at King's College, Cambridge (mixed). Helps choose teaching fellows.

When we were holding interviews recently to appoint a lecturer, we had a shortlist on which there was an equal number of men and women, and it just happened that the committee had an identical composition. The job went to a woman.

It was the result of a natural process. I do not cite that as a typical story - but rather as one which it would be encouraging to see more often. In this case the women were very impressive, but I can imagine many instances in which this would not be so. The main thing is: do you do a good job?

'The wives resented me and felt threatened'

ROSEMARY MORRIS, director of studies, modern languages, St Catharine's College, Cambridge (mixed).

It is pleasant to be in a novel minority (St Catharine's has five women in a fellowship of nearly 40), provided that people are well disposed to that minority, as they are here.

Before, I was at Emmanuel, the only woman in the college, after being in a 100 per cent majority at Girton. Eventually, I managed to identify the fellows who had voted against the college going mixed, but they took a conscious decision to abide by their democracy and were not in any way hostile or condescending.

The only ones who seemed to resent me and to think their own roles were being threatened, were the older fellows' wives. If there was a dinner, they used to talk across me at table about common acquaintances.



Standing their ground at the Oxford colleges: Helen Cooper, Jose Harris and Dr Carol Clark

'... I was a curiosity'

DR CAROL CLARK, modern languages tutor, Balliol College, Oxford (mixed).

Normally, as a new fellow, you would expect no-one to take any notice of you, just as you would in any other organization. By being the first woman fellow here - it was quite the reverse; I was a curiosity.

What happened here was rather an inversion of the norm. Women fellows were admitted

in 1973 (when I arrived), but the necessary two-thirds voting majority to admit female undergraduates had not then been reached. There now four women fellows out of about 60.

The Common Room was very straightforward and members who had been against the idea of a mixed fellowship had a social code which made it impossible for them not to be pleasant.

There are no tribal rites, there is no initiation ceremony that renders you fit to penetrate Liberty or Fenwick. Anyone can do it - is hardly more difficult than finding your way around Birmingham's Spaghetti Junction.

Just as anyone, provided that he has completed a small amount of basic research beforehand, is able to deal with the indelicacies of sales assistants demanding in an unsettling manner to know whether you require the Underwire in the Nude or in the Champagne.

I didn't do it, of course. I couldn't trust myself to deliver this explanation without sounding

'Some chauvinists about'

JOSE HARRIS, tutorial fellow in modern history at St Catharine's College, Oxford (mixed).

In academic life it is very important what you do with your first research job. Most spend their years between 21 and 26 doing their thesis, then looking around for a junior fellowship. It is possible that because that period between the early twenties and early thirties coincides with the main child-bearing age, women will put off the thesis until their forties. If you accept

that, the attaching of an upper age limit - it might be 28 - to a particular appointment is highly discriminatory.

Strangely, I find it is my faculty colleagues who are less easy about female employees than my college ones.

It is far harder for a woman to make an impact on the faculty than on her own college. That may just be because one doesn't know them so well, although thinking of my faculty I reckon there are one or two male chauvinist pigs about.

Many of the other fellows have highly intelligent wives

with very demanding jobs, and there is not that terrible sense of social isolation which outsiders imagine.

You feel that you've got to keep proving you're as good as the men, and that you must keep publishing. With two children (twelve and eight), the problems of fitting everything in have been constant and enormous. I think what one really needs is a wife.

'One really needs a wife'

HELEN COOPER, English tutor, University College, Oxford (mixed).

Univ lost its old image of The Pub on the High more than 10 years ago. By the time I joined in 1978 as the first woman fellow there wasn't really a sense of entering a men's club. Six years later I'm still the only one.

My daughter's own Christmas party (the result of a promise made contingent on a good school report) ran smoothly enough. We supplied the drinks, a weak Sangria and Bucks Fizz with plenty of fruit juice and cider. The theory was that we could at least regulate consumption. Even so we found a small empty gin bottle at the end of the evening. My wife supplied food too, sandwiches cut into neat triangles that by the end of the evening were neglected and stale, their corners curling like much thumbed magazine pages.

We made occasional forays into the melée. Unnecessary errands took us to the kitchen so that we could keep an eye on things. However doors left discreetly ajar were slammed shut by an unseen hand.

Presentable ways of saying no

What do you do when a man waves fistfuls of fivers in front of your nose and demands that you go out and buy his girlfriend's birthday present for him because he hasn't the vaguest idea what to get her.

This is no mean old male chauvinist, you understand. This is a keen young tycoon, committed to sexual equality in the workplace and much given to telling anyone who will listen about his plans to introduce a fifty/fifty staffing ratio, and his recent appointments of two female heads of departments in his textile company.

It is just that long after everyone else has been bludgeoned into believing in the total interchangeability of the sexes; any woman can become a finance director, any man can change a nappy, my friend the textile tycoon has only cottoned on to the first bit. The way he sees it is: anything a man can do, a woman can do as well but that which traditionally a woman has always done, a man has no hope of achieving. A back-handed compliment which the women in his life, a group in which I am included, could do without.

Trying to find a perfectly polite way of refusing to do his shopping for him, I turned to my favourite etiquette book, *Miss Manners' Guide to Excruciatingly Correct Behaviour*, but on this occasion, Miss Manners turned out to be a woman of straw. I trailed through the index seeking "sexual equality", "male manipulation" and even "feminine mystique - how to cope". All absent. Admittedly, Miss Manners takes two whole pages to explain how to say "no", but her advice is to say: "I'm afraid that's just impossible" which, in my case, would be telling a lie, since it would have been perfectly possible to have hailed a taxi and bought up half of Bond Street within minutes.

What I needed were a few guidelines on how to explain. I wanted to say: "There is no mysterious current which connects one woman to another so that we are all aware of each other's dress size, favourite colour schemes and taste in jewellery. That in fact, these things should all be well-known to a close male associate of average intelligence. That just as I do not find my sex a hindrance in buying a chap a whisky and water, ordering and paying for same and then carrying it from the bar counter to where he is sitting, he will not find his sex causing any problems when he walks into knitwear department and asks to see what they have in blue cashmere in size 36."

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Just as anyone, provided that he has completed a small amount of basic research beforehand, is able to deal with the indelicacies of sales assistants demanding in an unsettling manner to know whether you require the Underwire in the Nude or in the Champagne.

I didn't do it, of course. I couldn't trust myself to deliver this explanation without sounding



PENNY PERRICK

ing shrill - something of which Miss Manners disapproves very much. Besides, I reasoned that if I refused to translate the fivers into something acceptable, he would have to buy the present himself and the poor girl would end up with something hurtful impersonal, like a blank cheque or wildly unsuitable, like an initialised powder-compact.

However, I intend to pay him back in kind. With a great deal of arch whining about it needing a man to understand "these fascinating electrical things". I shall insist that he accompanies me to Harrods on the last day of the sale to look at waste-disposal units.

I am surprised by a recent *Findings* in this newspaper that adding the road map constituted a major holiday touring problem. My own experience is that although the inability of one partner to fold the map properly may lead to a minor tiff, this is as nothing compared to what happens when it is discovered (in *Calais*) that the road map has been left on the hall table (in London).

And even this could be regarded as mere bickering compared with *The Big One*, by which I mean that row that ensues after the sixth time that the person in the front passenger seat has mentioned "Oh look, that seems like a nice little restaurant on the left and I'm absolutely famished", which is the cue for the driver to push down hard on the accelerator while exclaiming: "Too late, we've passed it now. Why didn't you say so before?"

TOMORROW



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Paternal pangs as girl meets boys

A year ago boys were anything but the centre of my 13-year-old daughter's attention. The pop superstar Duran Duran came first, with pop music following a close second and third. Being at an all-girls school and with two younger sisters, boys were kept very much at arm's length. In the span of a few weeks all that has changed. Indeed the recently televised Duran Duran concert took second place to an hour long telephone call of chat with Richard, whoever he is. Richard, I am assured by my daughter, I met at her own Christmas party. But then I also met Chas, Dave, Bill, Jonathan and Marnell, a smooth talker, aged 15, with an engaging personality, a gold ring through his ear and silver chains hanging in elegant loops from his belt. These jangled as he moved and, with cheeks sculptured with startling orange make-up, he could easily have passed for a young pop star.

My daughter and her friends met the two local single-sex schools joined forces to present a Christmas show. The following weeks and months were a period of heady excitement and anticipation as the youngsters poured their energies into rehearsals. I was too naive to realize that it was more than the catchy tunes from *My Fair Lady* that attracted my daughter and her friends.

The actual production was a great success and possessed a

FIRST PERSON

from home. Yes, I said, she could go, but I insisted on taking her and collecting her. I collected her about midnight and could tell that the party was all rather respectable. Exuberant high spirits and young boys drunk on a little more than atmosphere play acting the parts of world weary men. As I drove home my daughter seemed rather aloof. In the back of the car two girls, by degrees maternal, understanding and solicitous, consoled a third whose innocent infidelity after her regular boyfriend of two weeks had left the party, caused waves of anguish and tears less he find out.

My daughter's own Christmas party (the result of a promise made contingent on a good school report) ran smoothly enough. We supplied the drinks, a weak Sangria and Bucks Fizz with plenty of fruit juice and cider. The theory was that we could at least regulate consumption. Even so we found a small empty gin bottle at the end of the evening. My wife supplied food too, sandwiches cut into neat triangles that by the end of the evening were neglected and stale, their corners curling like much thumbed magazine pages.

We made occasional forays into the melée. Unnecessary errands took us to the kitchen so that we could keep an eye on things. However doors left discreetly ajar were slammed shut by an unseen hand.

Michael Young



THE TIMES DIARY

Home thoughts

After my note on Sir Obert Sitwell's suppressed book on the Abdication, a reader imparts details of a letter in his private collection from the Duke of Windsor to Lord Beaverbrook...

Caning

Researchers should hurry to London stockbrokers Buckmaster and Moore, whose merger with Credit Suisse was announced on Friday...

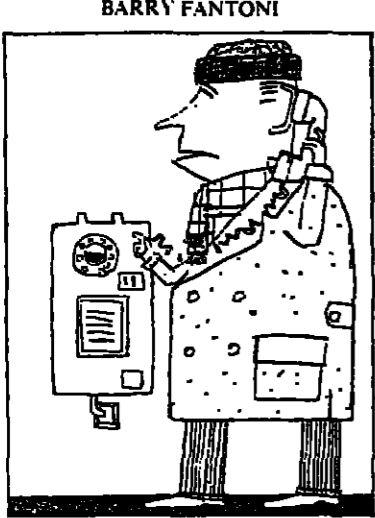
A double for Coca-Cola. It has become the first sponsor of the 1988 Olympic Games, to be held in the South Korean capital, Seoul...

Instant replay

The Clive Ponting trial will be nothing if not dramatic. Channel 4, I learn, is planning a night-by-night reconstruction of the events at the Old Bailey...

Curtain up

Suddenly there's no stopping the once-reluctant picket Neil Kinnock. He has now agreed to speak later this month alongside NUM secretary Peter Heathfield...



'Hello, emergency?' My Sinclair C-5 has just slipped down the drain

Hushed money

Oliver Smedley, the veteran anti-EEC campaigner is claiming victory in his battle to stop the Treasury paying an extra levy of £121.5 million to the EEC...

PHS

Robert Fisk charts the rise of Lebanon's anti-occupation resistance

Invaders on the defensive

Marrakeh, southern Lebanon. A few months ago Haider Dayekh, a rather plump, bearded Lebanese militiaman sporting a golf cap, sat in the shade of a few olive trees near his home village of Jouaya...



Lebanese civilians wait to cross the Batar Bridge, where now even crack Israeli troops show signs of nerves

Times change, however, and the penalty for collaboration in southern Lebanon is a fearful one. Knowing this, Dayekh resigned his job in Israel's so-called "home guard" army in November...

Dayekh's name had already appeared on a secretly printed wall poster pasted up in Tyre and other Israeli-occupied towns. Signed "National Resistance", the document contained the names of 45 collaborators...

But last week a new poster appeared, carrying 26 more names. Cars belonging to three of them have already exploded in neighbouring villages...

Furthermore, the resistance in the south is gaining confidence almost daily. In the village of Abbasiyeh, for example, four hooded men walked into the local coffee shop in broad daylight...

Even more brazen was an incident on January 3 when a pro-Israeli gunman called "Ringo" was travelling with two SLA colleagues on the road from Deir Qanoun to Abbasiyeh...

The violence is clearly affecting the army of occupation. Doctors in southern Lebanon hospitals are increasingly complaining about innocent civilians brought into their emergency wards...

around the streets after an ambush. UN officers, for instance, have recorded an incident in Tyre in which an Israeli soldier accidentally fired a shot from his rifle...

Up on the Israeli front line at the Batar Bridge last week, Israeli troops could be seen shouting at Lebanese women trying to cross to southern Lebanon, brusquely ordering away a tired old woman...

Security has now deteriorated so badly that up to a battalion of the Golani Brigade has been sent to Tyre from the Awali River to support the anti-guerrilla war...

Two separate Palestinian groups are now carrying out "executions" in Sidon each week - hooded men from the "people's tribunal" and the "Organization for Palestinian Martyrs" are dispensing justice in a rare still under Israeli occupation...

The emphasis then was on a scheme run by the banks, but it did not get very far. The Committee of London Clearing Bankers made it clear that the banks would only be interested on certain conditions...

It took the arrival of Sir Keith Joseph to reopen the topic. From autumn 1981 to the spring of 1983 a proposal was drawn up for half the present maintenance grant to be paid in the form of a loan...

Lucy Hodges on the Joseph inquiry into an issue that refuses to go away

Why student loans should not be written off

formulated before the last election would at first have cost about £35m a year, and would not have brought in any money to the Exchequer for about 10 years...

On the other hand, it has become increasingly difficult to justify grant spending of £700m a year at a time when every other budget is being cut. Moreover, it has been argued, notably by a Conservative MP, William Waldegrave...

Loans were the subject of numerous independent pamphlets and reports, notably from the academics and policy makers of the unofficial Higher Education Policy Group in the early 1970s...

With considerable foresight the group pointed out that loans were needed to induce older people, in their twenties and thirties, into higher education...

Sir Keith's repeated claim that "we still have the most generous system of student support in the western world" is more or less correct. The one country which outdoes Britain is Australia...

What happens abroad

The USA operates a patchwork quilt of grants, loans and college work-study programmes. There are three types of federal loan, one for low-income students which carries a 4 per cent rate of interest...

In Sweden all students receive a basic grant supplemented by a loan, carrying a 2 per cent rate of interest, to cover living expenses. Tuition is not charged. Loans are repaid over 20 to 25 years...

France has a mixture of grants, loans and pre-employment contracts. The most needy receive grants and the rest can borrow between £300 and £1,200 a year.

accommodation. Students may be exempted from tuition fees in certain circumstances. The USA operates a patchwork quilt of grants, loans and college work-study programmes...

local Israeli commander, and his team of plainclothes Shin Beth men. Shin Beth has itself introduced another team of Israeli intelligence agents with new code names...

In the most recent raid on Bidias on January 2, the Israelis sent in their special "anti-terrorist" unit code-named "Entebbe", approaching the village on foot through the orchards from the north...

Not without reason. The UN believes that most mistreatment of prisoners is now carried out by Shin Beth - and the UN battalions in southern Lebanon want nothing to do with it. Nahib Berri, the Lebanese Shia Muslim minister for southern Lebanon, has claimed that the UN's involvement with the Israelis, an allegation apparently based on the presence of French troops during an Israeli search near Bidias...

The Israelis have since complained to the UN of the French battalion's "complicity" with the guerrillas. So while Israeli and Lebanese military negotiators argue at Naqoura about the UN's future role in the south, the UN and the Israelis themselves touch a new level of mistrust...

The American public as a whole seems to recognize this. An opinion poll taken in April 1984 showed that 70 per cent of the public believes that the Russians have violated existing arms treaties and would violate future ones...

To be "serious" about arms

John O'Sullivan After Salt, more pie in the sky

"Talking Again" was the title of the New York Times editorial on the Shultz-Gromyko agreement at Geneva. The tone of extreme relief is unmistakable - the triumphant shout of an escaped Trappist...

What gives the Shultz-Gromyko talks the interesting appearance of novelty is that they happen to be about arms control. It would be difficult to exaggerate the holy significance which the American political class attaches to such discussions...

The second supposition is that negotiation is the only alternative to war and that therefore as long as states are talking, they are not fighting. Dean Acheson pinpointed the fallacy here: "Nothing could be more untrue - they are fighting..."

Well, I suppose that he might expect an arms control process that did not actually control arms. And when one reflects that during the period covered by SALT I and II the Soviet Union deployed no fewer than 21 new nuclear weapons systems...

To be "serious" about arms

control - and the gravest charge levelled against President Reagan in the recent campaign was that he was not serious in this way - means to be enthusiastic about securing some future arms control treaty...

Someone who is serious about arms control - or, still better, "committed to the arms control process" - naturally has a certain necessity of being "serious" about it. This involves more than just ignoring whether past treaties have been violated...

What would a detached observer expect when influential opinion presses strongly for a series of new arms control treaties, argues that to obtain them the West should "take risks for peace" (i.e. offer unilateral concessions), shows extreme reluctance to examine whether past treaties have been complied with...

Well, I suppose that he might expect an arms control process that did not actually control arms. And when one reflects that during the period covered by SALT I and II the Soviet Union deployed no fewer than 21 new nuclear weapons systems...

To be "serious" about arms

Anne Sofer Words upon words but speechless

Journalists have stopped attending GLC committee meetings. It's a pity, but you can't blame them. All that earlier combative political knock-about has been reduced to an efficient and esoteric routine. The women's committee still sometimes comes to life with a fierce argument between different schools of feminism...

The proceedings must be bewildering to the few people in the public gallery. There are usually a large number of items (sometimes over a hundred) and these days they go through at a spanking pace. The chairman announces "Item 39". The opposition spokesman cries "Oppose". Papers are turned over and the chairman calls "Fifty".

At intervals a question is asked. Clearing his throat, a member interjects "On this item, Chair, I have a query on paragraph 83". There is a period of confusion as officers and a few of the more diligent members search for paragraph 83...

And so we go on. Meanwhile there is a fair amount of background noise and bustle. An unpredictable but welcome tea trolley may appear, and a junior committee clerk is in almost constant rotation around the committee room table delivering late papers, and troops of officers are always arriving and leaving...

A number of sweeteners were proposed to make the scheme more palatable to students. These included extending the loans (grants mix to all students in higher education who get discretionary grants from local authorities).

inches - that is all four volumes of the London telephone directory. It will have arrived in stages during the 72 hours preceding the meeting - and very often another smaller pile (perhaps the thickness of the Yellow Pages) will be waiting on the table, or circulated during the meeting by that rotating committee clerk...

As long as the members can actually prove that at the moment of decision they have in their possession all that heap of processed pine forest, infused with hours of bureaucratic labour and word-processor time, they are assumed to have performed what is legally necessary to reach a reasonable decision...

At intervals a question is asked. Clearing his throat, a member interjects "On this item, Chair, I have a query on paragraph 83". There is a period of confusion as officers and a few of the more diligent members search for paragraph 83...

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P.O. Box Tomorrow the Ashton... The author is SDP member of the GLC. For St Pancras North.

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "هذا احد الالمام"



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 14 1898
Captain Alfred Dreyfus a staff officer in the French Army was arrested in October 1894 for having allegedly communicated confidential documents to a foreign power. He was found guilty, suffered military degradation, and in January 1895 was imprisoned in Devil's Island for a long period. New accusations, statements, denials, and demands for a fresh trial made the Affaire Dreyfus a national controversy. One of the most powerful voices on Dreyfus's behalf was that of Emile Zola epitomised in his 'challenging' letter 'J'Accuse' which had a cool reception in Britain. House Square, Dreyfus was released in 1899 and he was reinstated in the Army. It is interesting to note that the original letter was published in The Times under the pseudonym 'J'Accuse' written by Sir Geoffrey Langhorne of the Home Office, it occupied a page in the paper on October 13 1898.

WHITHER THE BBC?

Tomorrow the Labour MP, Mr Joe Ashton, launches a Bill calling for the BBC to take advertising. Last month, on the very day that the BBC began its campaign for a 41 per cent increase in its licence fee, the Prime Minister let it be known that she too favoured BBC advertising. The BBC is today accused, with varying degrees of fairness, of inefficiency, unaccountability, self-aggrandisement, feather bedding its employees - everything from impotence to John Selwyn Gummer to failing to make 'Jewel In The Crown'.

seamless robe, that there is no point in a daily broadcast diet at which entertainment ends and the public service begins. Not everyone in the BBC believes this convenient diktat for the same reasons. To the true disciples of Lord Reith, the meat and the pudding are both necessary parts of the same well-balanced meal. It is as much a component of the public good that the quiz show be a suitable family treat as that the news programmes keep the electorate properly informed of world events. To the more cynical broadcasters, the role of the quiz shows is to bring in the size of audience necessary to justify a licence fee which comes from everyone who owns a television set, regardless of whether he/she watches BBC or not.

rising sharply. For the BBC, unlike its competitors, every extra hour of broadcast presents no revenue, only extra bills. In the future looms the enormous cost of technical enhancement from satellites in space and cables beneath the city streets. Thirdly, those same technical advances - plus others in the fields of home computers and videos - are extending consumer choice, making it still harder for the BBC to achieve its chosen level of domination in the market. Fourthly, the political climate has changed. Today a duopoly has to be justified. So does a poll tax such as the BBC licence fee, particularly one that is fast rising and looks set on present policies to rise still faster. The fact that 70 per cent of the BBC's licence fee increase is allegedly required to meet its own special 29 per cent rate of 'broadcasting inflation' makes the present government especially and rightly suspicious. Moreover the spiralling of the licence fee has accentuated its essentially 'regressive nature'. The family with the single parent and the single television set pays the same as the opera loving tycoon with a television in every room; and the tycoon's favourite television Shakespeare is subsidized by the very quiz shows that so successfully keep the children quiet.

Removing a basic right of appeal

From Professor Graham Zellick and others
Sir, One of the most fundamental principles of any civilised system of law is that a person should be allowed to appeal against the decision of a court of first instance, at least where a question of law is involved. We are, therefore, astonished to read clause 43 of the Administration of Justice Bill, which is due to be given a second reading in the House of Lords on January 14. The provisions of that clause will take away the citizen's right of appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decision of the High Court refusing an application for leave to apply for judicial review.

Benefits to Britain of strong pound

From the Director of the British Management Data Foundation
Sir, The present devaluation of the pound is to be welcomed by all those who value the wellbeing of our manufacturing base, upon which the economic future of our country so largely depends. I believe your Financial Editor, in his article of January 7, and Dr Palmer, in his letter of January 9, greatly underestimate the benefits that accrue to the United Kingdom from the present level of the pound. In addition to making our goods much more competitive and thus giving our manufacturers a most helpful opportunity in which to extend our overseas markets, it will bring in much-needed money to assist the funding of development costs for new products and new equipment.

applauded for their 'hands off' policy towards the exchange rate and it is to be hoped that interest rates can continue to be reduced, even if this means a few points off the pound. In fact, such a movement, particularly against European currencies, in conjunction with lower interest rates, would be very beneficial for our overall economy. Yours faithfully, ANTHONY COWGILL, Director, British Management Data Foundation, Selwyn House, Cleveland Row, St James's SW1, January 10.

JOB-SWAPPING IN WASHINGTON

There are those, not least on this side of the Atlantic and on the eastern coast of the other, who argue that the most important American political event of the next few weeks is not the inauguration of Mr Reagan in his second term of office but the presentation to Congress in early February of plans for federal taxing and spending in the later part of 1985 and 1986. This is to set the cart before the horse. It is to underestimate, once again, Mr Reagan's achievement both in the past four years and last November; it is to down-play the sincerity of the endorsement given him and his policies by American voters. It is to ignore his potential as a second-term President, not to make some fiscal miracle that will overnight restore the European central bankers, but to create (given some progress in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union) a political mood in Washington conducive to reasonable compromise on the issues of government outlays and income.

relationship with the President, taken together with his proven managerial abilities and four years' experience of Washington dynamics, promise a happy appointment. Mr Baker's emolument will undoubtedly smooth the passage of White House measures on Capitol Hill. Of course the 1985-86 budget with its plan for cutting the federal deficit will be a major measure. The scale of the American deficit alarms us. So it should, and not merely because of its effects on sterling or on British Atlantic trade. The existence of the deficit and the difficulties of reducing it contain lessons for the governance of all liberal democracies where the state's tax-financed generosity has become a crutch and a boon to so many voters and opinion-influencing institutions. President Reagan is sometimes personally and exclusively blamed for the deficit as if Congress and the multitude of commitments made over the years not least by the Democrats in the House of Representatives has no hand in it. (The President's tax-reduction scheme of 1981 was, it should be remembered, subverted by spending decisions made after the mid-term Congressional elections.) The deficit was created in tandem and only in partnership with the White House and Congress trim it. Naturally - as we have seen in the past week in ambiguous statements from both the President and the House Majority Leader - there is politicking to be done over such issues as social security payments. But the upshot of the changes in Mr Reagan's Cabinet

is a re-shaping of his advisory and executive team as a better instrument for Washington infighting, for the deals and concessions that will be needed if the engine of American public expenditure is to be slowed. With Mr Shultz at the State Department and Mr Baker at the Treasury, the Reagan administration gives some appearance of taking on the colouring of former types of Republican government: (Mr Shultz served President Nixon; Mr Baker ran President Ford's campaign.) The impression given is that a mood of pragmatism may be developing, very different from the heady atmosphere of the Republican convention in Dallas only four months ago. Is Mr Reagan, who ran against Washington and its conventional style of politics in 1980, himself beginning to shape up (like second-term presidents before him) as an insider, using tried and trusted lieutenants? Strictly in terms of political continuity, and to make dealing with the Congress easier, this may make sense. But there is more to it than that. As in 1980, Mr Reagan last year courted an element in American political life that is intensely suspicious of Washington, of governmental institutions, and of deals brokered in Congressional committee rooms. This constituency found much to admire in Mr Reagan and still does. Do the recent Cabinet appointments (and Mr Reagan's failure yet to find an office for Mrs Kirkpatrick) imply that he is willing to begin an attempt to teach it a lesson? If so, it will be a politically hazardous task.

Help for infertile

From Mr H. J. Meadows
Sir, I share your concern (leading article, January 7) that there should be no hasty legislation about surrogate motherhood, which needs to be viewed in the whole context of infertility. Infertility on the part of the male has for many years been circumvented by resort to a third party through the practice of AID (artificial insemination by donor). It would be inconsistent to legislate against resort to a third party when the infertility was on the part of the female. The Warnock report has not gone this far: it has recommended only that payment for surrogate motherhood should be banned. Yet if surrogate motherhood is to be allowed there must surely be some recompense for the inevitable out-of-pocket expenses and discomforts of pregnancy. What causes probably the greatest offence is the idea of a commercial agency arranging motherhood for profit. Yet there has to be an agency of some kind through which the childless couple can make contact with someone willing to bear them a child. Statistically the issue of surrogate motherhood for those women whose infertility cannot be overcome by implantation or other techniques must be comparatively small. Yet it needs to be firmly controlled by wise and humane legislation. Perhaps the licensing of a non-profit-making agency, such as the Family Planning Association, would be a possible solution. Yours truly, H. J. MEADOWS, 9 Wallis Close, Monmouth, Gwent, January 7.

The European option

From Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP for Cambridge and North Bedfordshire (Conservative)
Sir, Aubrey Jones (January 5) forgets that Roosevelt's 'New Deal' was done under heavy tariff and quota protection. Trade war, which made frontiers impenetrable, ended in a shooting war to break them down. The Bretton Woods agreement was a decision to go for growth by opening frontiers and increasing trade, and it led to the biggest increase in trade and wealth in the history of the world - far more impressive than the 'New Deal'. But if we are to recover the momentum lost by the two oil shocks, currency instability and inflation, we have to recover the conditions needed for an open trading system. The chief of these conditions is a competitive market sector, whose costs are not disproportionately burdened by public-sector expenditure. We all want higher public expenditure; the question is whether it can lead to recovery or must follow. The consensus in the European Community, strongly supported by our own Government, is that the best way of getting our unemployed back to work, raising our income and our public expenditure, is to remove the remaining barriers within the Common Market. I've no doubt that this new Commission will soon be putting forward firm proposals. The Americans have been able to increase public expenditure only because they have a single currency and a unified capital market, which has enabled them to expand by draining all the hard-currency savings of the rest of the world. So, as well as removing the remaining internal barriers to the movement of goods, we have to match this common capital market and develop as fast as we can a more unified monetary system. There is of course, the alternative of public-sector expenditure and protectionism, but we are a trading country. The results would be disruptive and therefore disastrous to employment. The British public decided overwhelmingly in the 1973 referendum and in the two subsequent pairs of Westminster and European elections to go for the European option. That's the way we should get back to full employment, and the sooner the better. Yours sincerely, FRED CATHERWOOD, Shire Hall, Cambridge, January 5.

Effects of pit closures

From Mr R. S. Musgrave
Sir, Can I point out a rather simple geographical fact which those who have fallen for Mr Scargill's rhetoric seem not have noticed? This is that the majority of loss-making pits, including Cortonwood, are within the normal travel-to-work radius of large or medium-sized conurbation. Unemployed ex-miners can and do find alternative work with about the same ease of difficulty as anyone else. Thus the proposition that closing a pit destroys a community is untrue far more often than not and the comparison Mr Mills (December 28) makes with the Sutherland Clearances is sheer nonsense. Yours faithfully, R. S. MUSGRAVE, The Boat House, Ghyll Head, Windermere, Cumbria. From Mr Alan Wykes
Sir, When there are more miners working than there are on strike, thus indicating the views (previously unthought) of the majority, will the working miners call the striking miners scabs? Yours &c, ALAN WYKES, 382 Tiltchurst Road, Reading, Berkshire.

Youths in custody

From Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Troup
Sir, I fully endorse Lady Faithfull's views in her letter of December 31 and her plea for a Scottish 'reporter' system, but in the meantime we need to look at just what we are achieving with the present arrangements for keeping youths in custody. From my own experience over the past five years as a member of the board of visitors of a borstal, now a youth custody centre, we are achieving very little, particularly in the way of training, correction or deterrence, and the recidivist rate of about 80 per cent speaks for itself. What we are actually doing under youth custody can best be described as 'little more than "humane containment"'. Building more prisons to improve the lot of the adult prisoner may save the public's conscience, but it does not solve the root problem, which starts with the young offender. What we urgently need is not more prisons but more resources in the form of more people properly trained and qualified to give more attention to the youth in custody.

Taxing pension funds

From Mr E. J. W. Bucker
Sir, Whilst recently the suggestion that the income of pension funds should be taxed seems to have receded into the background as more is written about the taxation of lump sum commutation payments and pension contributions, it is important that the Chancellor should not be allowed to feel that the former is an easy option and one that would not cause considerable resentment and opposition at all levels and not least among his own party supporters. The income of pension funds is, in effect, the income of the members of those funds - the fund itself is not trading for a profit, but investing the members' funds to provide them with an income towards which they have contributed in one way or another throughout their working lives. This income of the individual pensioner is then subject to the usual income tax conditions. Thus the income of the fund is already taxed in this way. If the Chancellor proposes to tax the income of the funds at source, then it is entirely reasonable and equitable that all pensions paid from such funds should not be liable to tax. If this were not the case pensioners would be paying double tax on the income from the capital held on their behalf. Yours faithfully, ERNEST J. W. BUCKLER, (Chairman, National Westminster Group Pensioners' Association), Tara, Fyrgway, Fairlight, Hastings, E. Sussex.

The Gillick case

From Rabbi Julia Neuberger
Sir, Is the Chief Rabbi the only person to speak for Judaism (December 31) in this vexed question of the ruling on the Gillick case? Sir Immanuel Jakobovits asserts that the Appeal Court ruling has restored 'the supremacy of the Ten Commandments' 'Honour your father and your mother' over the medical profession's self-proclaimed guidelines. It has done nothing of the sort. What is at issue here is what a third party, consulted in confidence, should do when a girl refuses to tell her parents about her sexual activities. Responsible doctors try to persuade young girls (both under

Strategic defence

From Mr Brian Crozier
Sir, Lord Kennet's attack on the US Government's strategic defence initiative (in The Times of December 19) is misleading and contradictory. The ultimate logical absurdity is surely his view that should the Soviet Union be denied protection from America's proposed invisible shield in space, 'this would amount to a pre-emptive removal of Soviet retaliatory capacity, which is not far from an act of war in itself'. How can the creation of a purely defensive anti-missile system possibly even approximate to an act of war? The more so as President Reagan, in a surely unprecedented show of generosity, has offered to share the technology with the USSR, which Lord Kennet records in evident disbelief. Yours faithfully, BRIAN CROZIER, 309 The Linen Hall, 162-168 Regent Street, W1, December 21.

Theatrical memorial

From Mr Peter Lewis
Sir, In his interview with Helen Hayes (December 19) Sheridan Morley rightly points out that very few actresses have ever had theatres named after them, but is incorrect in thinking that Helen Hayes is unique in outliving her own building. Dame Flora Robson also did this. The theatre named after her in Newcastle-upon-Tyne suffered a fate similar to that of the Helen Hayes Theatre in New York many years ago. Yours faithfully, PETER LEWIS, University of Durham, Department of English, Elvet Riverside, New Elvet, Durham, December 19.

Frozen Thames

From Mr Clifford Wright
Sir, Sir Roy Surong, in his article about past winters (January 5) was not strictly correct in saying that the last time the Thames was frozen over was in the 1880s, as my wife and I walked over the Thames just above Kingston Bridge in the bad weather of 1962/63. Up to Kingston Bridge navigation was kept going in order to supply Kingston power station with its coal barges. As far as we know, this was not mentioned either by the BBC or by any newspaper - not even The Times! Yours faithfully, CLIFFORD WRIGHT, 19 Sunny Bank, Epsom, Surrey, January 8.

THE DREYFUS CASE

M. Zola, in a letter of eight columns of large type in the Aurore headed 'J'Accuse' Letter to the President of the Republic, adjures M. Faure to act in favour of truth and justice. He denounces Colonel du Paty de Clam as being at the bottom of the Dreyfus prosecution by dictating the bordereau to Dreyfus, studying it in a room hung round with hooking-glasses, wishing to enter a Dreyfus cell at night with a lantern to startle him out of sleep and surprise him into a revelation of the crime. He speaks of Colonel du Paty de Clam as terrifying M. Dreyfus into silence, and he describes the Dreyfus case as an impudent swindle, its famous secrets being nearly all worthless. He speaks of the indictment as a ridiculous document, and of its long concealment as the greatest crime of the century. He accuses General Billot of having had in his hands certain proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus and of having hushed them up, of having rendered himself guilty of the crime of Lèse-humanité and Lèse-justice with a political object and in order to screen the compromised general staff. I accuse General de Boisdreffe and General Gossé of having made themselves accomplices of the same crime. I accuse one of the Dreyfus judges, General Clerical, of the other, perhaps, from that esprit de corps which makes the War Office bureau a sacred unassailable ark. I accuse General de Pellieux and Major Ravary of having made a wicked (scélérat) inquiry for three years that an inquiry of the most monstrous partiality, of which we have in its report an imperishable monument of naive audacity. I accuse the three experts, Sieurs Belhomme, Varinard and Couard, of having made a false and fraudulent report, unless a medical examination declares them to be suffering from diseased vision and judgment. I accuse the War Office bureaux of having carried on in the Press, particularly in the Echo and the Echo de Paris, an abominable campaign in order to mislead the public and screen their mistake. Lastly, I accuse the first Court-martial of having violated law by condemning an accused man on a single document kept secret, and I accuse the second Court-martial of having, in obedience to orders, screened that illegality by committing in its turn the judicial crime of knowingly acquitting a guilty man.

Dressing down

From Canon Rupert Godfrey
Sir, In the days when dying was a less expensive business the cemetery chapel to which I had perforce to cycle provided for its officiating ministers an undersized black cassock, green with age and mould; a limp damp surplice, victim of rain and sleet; and a tattered black stole which looked as though it had done duty also as a girdle. Was it in those days perhaps that your funeral director's 'shabby' clergy (January 3) first felt the urge to follow suit? Yours faithfully, RUPERT GODFREY, Archway House, Pynes Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

THE ARTS

The versatile Maria Aitken, still struggling to escape from the image of 'television personality', re-emerges in *Waste* at the Barbican tomorrow: interview by Lynne Truss

Dynamic under the spinsterly wig

"I was awfully pleased that someone at the Royal Shakespeare noticed that I have a streak of Joyce Grenfell in me which nobody had ever exploited on stage before. Playing *Miss Gossage* in *The Happiest Days of Your Life* at the Barbican has opened up a rich vein of spinsters and eccentrics, and I think it's pretty sensible at 39 to start exploiting that area."

Maria Aitken's attitude to her career is an engaging mixture of pragmatism and enthusiasm, and when she talks about how sensible something is you can assume that she also finds it exciting. So, donning another pair of spectacles and another unbecoming wig ("what I call a dead vole"), she emerges as another willing spinster tomorrow in the RSC revival of *Harley Granville-Barker's* political tragedy *Waste*.

Tall and very slim, she is so thoroughly attractive and funny

that there does seem to be some perversity in her temporarily abandoning the roles which have (on this page) inspired comparisons with Gertrude Lawrence. She does have one obvious affiliation with her role in *Waste*, however. Frances Trebble's sister is an MP and exhibits the same kind of fierce loyalty to him that Maria Aitken is known to have for her own politician brother Jonathan. "But Frances is a damn sight more physically helpful to her brother. She's his housekeeper, and I'm totally unhelpful to Jonathan in that way."

Working at the RSC is part of a general expansion in her career, an expansion she attributes to two things. First, after her divorce from Nigel Davenport in 1980, she now lives with Nathan Silver, an American academic, "who takes a profound interest in my career and is incredibly encouraging". Second, at the beginning of 1981 she was struck down by thyrotoxicosis which for a while seriously affected her appearance. "I didn't act for a while because I looked so weird. But I discovered I could do other things - some journalism, television and so on." She hosted a chat show series, *Private Lives*, but though she enjoyed it she was not particularly sorry to stop. "They don't seem to me to be a proper full-time job. And I didn't want to become a chat-show host for real. If you do it too much people will walk down Shaftesbury Avenue and say 'Oh look, there's that presenter who thinks she's Hedda Gabler'."

"I've done a lot of television that was jolly mediocre. For years, I mean, I must have done about sixty television plays, but nothing I'm very proud of except I think *Quiet as a Nun*, the original *Jemima Shore*, which was very elegantly done. Since the chat show, however, I haven't been offered a single television play. It's because, 'I'm a TV personality'. I think they think it will confuse people. It doesn't bother the theatre at all. The theatre is infinitely tolerant."

Theatre has even been known to forgive failure, but television rarely does, and it is just possible that a less than happy adventure - the comedy series *Pough Little Rich Girls* devised jointly with its co-star Jill Bennett - is still to be lived down. "Nobody could say that it was a great success. It was done when I was really at my illest. I had my eyes taped, and they had to do retake upon retake. Also I was out of my brains with toxicity, and I talk very oddly in it." But the situation was not helped by the attitude of Granada, "who were extremely cavalier and condescending about the notion of two women having thought of something. I just don't think they took the right kind of trouble over it."

The accusation of "not taking trouble" is, from her, a serious reproach. It was her own capacity for taking pains that led her into another branch of her career - as director and impresario. She had suggested to Ian Ogilvie that they could both appear in

Giles Cooper's last play, *Happy Family*, which she was willing to produce. "But when I cast it I suddenly thought I'd be completely wrong in it, that I'd unbalance it and spoil it." Rather than commit the beloved project to an outsider she volunteered to direct it herself - with successful results. "Since then I've directed more and I like it a great deal. I'm extremely careful with actors; I treat them like racchuses because I empathize with their predicament."

She is about to start directing a play for the Old Vic. It is called *After the Ball* ("that rare thing - a new William Douglas-Home") and she starts rehearsals just a week into *Waste*. "I always think it's terribly healthy to come out of a period of wrestling with a part oneself before you start bossing other actors about."

In the impresario line she and Nathan Silver have established a production company, *Dramatis Personae*, which later in the year will present at Greenwich a new play by Sue Townsend. Past projects have included *Sister Mary Ignatius Explains it All For You*, co-produced with the Theatre of Comedy, in which she starred as a manic gun-toting nun. "I rather wish it had been entirely our own production, because we would have done it on the fringe. I feel sure that if the critics had discovered it for themselves it would have been rather different. I fell in love with *Sister Mary* and I long to do her again."



Maria Aitken: "The theatre is infinitely tolerant"

Television
Polishing the myth

The playwright Alan Bleasdale, profiled on last night's *South Bank Show* (ITV), staked his claim in popular imagination with the demand "Class Job!" Last year this demand was repeated on T-shirts, buttons, placards and newsreel of demonstrations in support of the unemployed.

Although the catchphrase was undoubtedly adopted by many who had never seen *The Boys from the Blackstuff*, the television series about the group of tarac workers from which it came, it emphasized the accuracy with which Bleasdale hit a nerve in public imagination. His "boys", most of whom cling to jobs by their fingernails and combat the social security system with the flair of the SAS in Borneo, are full-blooded creations of pain, love and humour who inspire understanding because they are portrayed without judgement.

This was one of the *South Bank Show's* most satisfying encounters with an artist, in which the areas explored by Melvyn Bragg's interview were perfectly matched by the director Don Featherstone's film and choice of clips.

Alan Bleasdale is at the interesting stage, now inevitable in the life of a successful artist, where his mythology is becoming capable of independent existence. It is no help that the man has more cute features than a garden gnome: attachment to his native Liverpool; football prowess; awful school reports; ability to inspire schoolchildren; Liverpool accent and tendency to make statements like "I'm trying to improve my craft".

Bleasdale anecdotes are encoded by the media - like the tale of his early Scully stories about a Liverpool schoolboy, which were written when Bleasdale was an English teacher who felt that his semi-literate teenagers deserved better than Janet and John books. Even the elements conspired, on this occasion, to burnish the myth - the came out and gave the Liverpool waterfront Canaletto hues of turquoise and russet in blue, their strange double monologue in the opening movement was finely poised.

This tranquillity had a keen sense of genesis as well as revelation in its inner momentum, as Lupu's light, suspended fingerwork came into its own, with near-weightless chords ready at any time to spring into their divisions. The passage to the final fugue provided an opportunity for him to set up, as so well he can, a virtuoso game of testing the very nature of sound. What would have seemed a somewhat self-absorbed exercise again found its *raison d'être* in Lupu's equally idiosyncratic yet fully integrated outworking of the fugue itself.

Lupu's Schumann will, I suspect, have been more widely acceptable. As he leans back in his chair, the freewheeling fantasy of his own imagination dovetailed nicely with Schumann's, recreating with deft physical spontaneity its celebration of the high fantastical.

Hilary Finch

● The Times Bicentenary concert takes place at the Royal Festival Hall on Thursday, January 31, given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under their conductor Sir Georg Solti. The programme consists of the Ninth Symphonies of Shostakovich and Bruckner. A few tickets are still available, but only at £9, £12 and £15.



Jamshid Ashkani: weary cycle of provocation and punishment

A Cry With Sewn Lips
Royal Court Upstairs

This Iranian production, by the exiled Mazdak Theatre Group, celebrates the career of Farokhi Yazdi, poet and democrat, first seen having his rebellious lips stitched together by a feudal governor, and undergoing thirty years of political victimization before finally being put to silence in one of Reza Shah's prisons in 1939.

The play, by Iraj Janatani, Atae (himself a political prisoner under the late Shah), illustrates the cruel dilemma facing the artist in exile: exchanging the censorship gags of his homeland for the deaf ears of the world outside. From its appearance in Sloane Square, it is apparent that Atae wants to enlist a wider public than that of his fellow exiles, but without making any concessions to the interested British spectator.

Performance is in the Farsi language; and the five-page

Theatre

synopsis takes it for granted that you know about the 1919 Treaty, the end of the Qajar dynasty, the conflict between the mullahs, the republicans and the Shahs. If any dominant political viewpoint does emerge, it is an indictment of the Pahlavi regime so bitter as to leave you wondering what disagreement these exiles can have with the Ayatollah.

No doubt all these points are cleared up in the text, which seems to be cogently argued and - judging from the response of Iranian spectators - not without its comic side. But, to a non-Farsi speaker, all that emerges is a three-hour naturalistic production of the Shiite martyrdom tradition, which stretches back to the old *ta'zieh* folk dramas.

Farokhi, we learn from the synopsis, published a great deal, travelled to Soviet Russia and Germany, and returned home with government pledges of immunity. He was evidently a substantial national figure and a man of action. But in the play he is presented only in the role of victim; even when he gets the

chance to deliver a parliamentary speech, it is only as a prelude to being beaten up.

Jamshid Ashkani, a slight, clean-shaven figure surrounded by a pack of hulking, heavily-moustached bullies, goes through the evening trapped in a wearing cycle of provocation and punishment. He voices forbidden opinions; there is a knock at the door; he is hauled off to prison; and then released with slightly greyer hair for the whole process to begin again. The only thing that changes is the appearance of his oppressors, beginning with a Governor straight out of the *Jarabian Nights* who combines judicial business with a message session, and ending with police colonels who strut about with silver-topped canes and riding-crops.

Atae's production impresses Farokhi on the memory as a hero of the human conscience, and commands respect for Mazdak's dedication to the same cause. But I fear that its title is all too accurate.

Irving Wardle

Dance

and a ballerina in the true sense of the word. Technically she danced with ease, though never with real brilliance. She is rather stiff in the upper back and arms, and did not always use her head well, especially in the white acts.

What surprised me were the smudged endings to some of her phrasing and a lack of the usual clarity in her dancing. Part of the blame for this must lie with the conductor, Howard Williams, who managed to draw some really wonderful sounds from the orchestra but on the other hand set tempi which nearly succeeded in sabotaging some of the solos. Certainly, no blame can be attached to Tucker's partner Jay

Jolley, a model of secure and sympathetic support.

What I principally missed from her interpretation, however, was passion and allure, or any feeling of real drama. To be fair, there were signs of a breakthrough in the last act, but on the whole her characterization flowed sweetly and evenly from start to finish, with little sense of the tragic love-story at the centre of the story.

Among the other dancers, Nicola Roberts gave a good account of her solo in the pas de trois, and Deirdre Eyden danced gloriously as a swan. The production itself looks very tired.

Judith Cruickshank

Mystical moment

Canino/Ballista
Barbican/Radio 3

It occurs to me that readers with average musical tastes may feel the joys of daily Stockhausen broadcasts to be not unlimited. Start with it a little longer, though, for the BBC devised "Music and Machines" have arranged quite a finale, *Mantra*, a 70-minute aural odyssey for two pianists, their woodblocks, crotales, Steinways and ring-modulators, was Friday's offering. *Stimmung* and the gigantic *Hymnen* follow.

There is an obvious "way in" to *Mantra*: its title and its composition date, 1970. That brief period when Stockhausen (and half of Swedish) seemed to be anti-religious was also when the word *mantra* was most widely understood. It referred to a little phrase, provided by the guru, which believers chanted incessantly to bring them to higher levels of consciousness.

In Stockhausen's *Mantra*, however, he is both guru and pupil. He provides the mantra: 13 notes, each of them also to be uttered by a receiver (its articulation). Then he does the meditating, through 13 cycles which explore each of the 13 original elements. But that is only half of it. The sound of the pianos is modified electronically, so that its timbre changes in harshness according to the relationship between the pianists' notes and a pattern of 13 sine-waves. That pattern, of

course, is based on the mantra

too. What reads like (and is) a highly planned piece of musical engineering is also, incredibly, a mystical and revelatory experience. Much of the music has the atmosphere of a Far Eastern religious ceremonial, with jangling percussion ringing in the various rites. This is reinforced by a side-effect of the ring-modulation: it tends to morphose the piano sound into a kaleidoscopic impression of bells, gamelan-like in its seemingly unstructured timelessness.

But these meditative passages are interspersed with more violent episodes. In remarkable antiphonal exchanges the players volley sharply-articulated musical motifs across the platform, sometimes culminating in high farce. At crucial points a electronic intervention instils a sense of urgency. An eerie throbbing disrupts proceedings early on, for instance, while an "alarm bell" rouses the players to produce their cadenza.

Bruno Canino and Antonio Ballista gave the most assured and committed performance one could imagine. Separated by 20 yards, they coordinated superbly, their pacing was masterly, their stamina impressive and their touches of comedy were accomplished with an Italian sense of theatre. Good lighting and definitely high sound projection (John Rushby-Smith) helped to make this a *Mantra* worth repeating.

Richard Morrison

Park Lane Group
Purcell Room

This year's Park Lane Group series, bereft of the usual focus of attention which receives (its thunder has been stolen by Stockhausen across town), came to its close on Friday bereft also of a promised premiere by Peter Paul Nash. But there was plenty to stimulate in both the early-evening two-piano recital by Claire and Antoinette Cann and in the later recital which the violinist, Madeline Mitchell shared with the Artemis Horn Quartet.

The Misses Cann are a forceful duo, who did not disdain to tackle the horrendous disarray of notes in Ravel's own arrangement of *La Valse*; yet it is difficult to regard this transcription as anything but a pale echo of the original, without the purely pianistic qualities of, say, Stravinsky's arrangement of his *Rite of Spring*. Stravinsky's own two-piano writing in the Concerto of 1935 is brilliantly effective, but I fear it needs a sharper edge and more rhythmically straight-

forward inflexion that these players found.

They seemed intent on finding the expressive nuances beneath the surface and, while in the Stravinsky they probed without success, in Shostakovich's blustering little Concertino, Op 94, they hit a much better style. Full of energy and exuberance.

In the evening the Artemis Horn Quartet offered Nicolai Tcherenpin in place of Nash, and Tippett's Sonata, an admirable burning, was deliciously atmospheric in the variations of traditional horn calls, but the marvellously subtle evocations of the slow movement were not very steadily projected.

There was less sense of fun but more poise in the violin playing of Madeline Mitchell; her reading of Messiaen's early Theme and Variations was oddly angular, but her account of the Debussy Sonata has certainly loosened up since last I heard it, and it contained some beautiful moments without quite convincing as a whole. Bernard Stevens' Sonata of 1963 was unutterably grey.

Nicholas Kenyon

Concerts

Radu Lupu
Queen Elizabeth Hall

It is always good news when Radu Lupu is back in town. Later this month he will be helping to celebrate the eighth birthday of Sir Michael Tippett with the Mozart K488 Piano Concerto. For his solo recital he chose an ostensibly heavyweight programme of late Beethoven sonatas and Schumann's Fantasy in C.

I had forgotten quite how much attending a Lupu recital was like being part of a group meditation. It requires a certain self-pacing in listening, a certain tuning-in to the mantras of his particular musical understanding - and then, for those who have ears to hear...

Both the Beethoven Op 109 and 110 respond well enough to this treatment, although such a wholesale application of pianistic transcendentalism does not tell the whole story. There were times when one missed a sense of active engagement, when Mr Lupu's distancing, became rather too much like the vision at the wrong end of a zoom lens.

But the lasting memory of this performance was one of quiet illumination. It will be difficult to forget the opening - as if a vast mind were stretching itself after sleep - and the shadowy left-hand delineation of an Andante shaped by exquisite pianistic mezza-voc.

Hilary Finch

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10594	10595	10596	10597	10598	10599	10600	10601	10602	10603	10604
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10671	10672	10673	10674	10675	10676	10677	10678	10679	10680	10681
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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Efficiency - a better tonic than tax cuts

The pound's free fall has upstaged Britain's battle of the Budget, and quite rightly so. For the potential consequences of sterling within sight of dollar parity, and at a trade-weighted exchange rate about 30 per cent lower than in early 1981, are far more important than the precise method chosen to distribute a billion or two spare pounds during 1985-86.

And the dispute over this distribution has become so deeply polarized that anyone who favours tax cuts is pilloried as a right-wing beast who enjoys seeing unemployed families starve, while anyone who suggests repairing Britain's infrastructure to pre-empt expensive future reconstruction must equally be a dangerous lefty.

This caricature of what passes for economic debate in Britain is typical in particular of the preference for macroeconomic over-simplification rather than nitty-gritty microeconomic analysis. A furious exchange of economic simulations promoting public investment or tax cuts (of which we are likely to suffer more in Tuesday's parliamentary debate) is not terribly helpful to decision-making.

For public investment embraces a wide variety of different activities, and different tax cuts can have a variety of effects. What would be much more useful for the British economy, that wretched battleground, would be the development of methods of managing the public sector which inform us of the cost efficiency of different items of expenditure, be it on staff, maintenance, machines and buildings, along with detailed analysis of the tax system which would likewise give us better information on the effect on work incentives, labour supply and demand of specific changes in individual taxes.

It is the consequences of inefficient management that should be the real message of the analysis by the National Economic Development Office of Britain's infrastructure. Accumulating maintenance bills are not only the consequence of spending cuts, but also of bad past decisions on construction methods - the kind that have ingrained in the large section of the British public that elected the Thatcher Government a huge disbelief in state planning. But the state will have to go on planning quite a large share of the economy, even if the Government manages to accelerate its privatization programme; and that requires much faster acceleration in management reform of the public sector.

For Mr Nigel Lawson, this implies a Treasury equipped to evaluate public expenditure in economic terms, if he is to win proper control of spending - as well as his argument for tax cuts. The lot of a taxpayer is never easy, because his opponents are adept at seizing on particular items of public expenditure (Kidney dialysis machines for example) and comparing their life-saving potential with the dispersed personal spending power to be gained from the distribution of the equivalent sum in general tax cuts. This is much easier than facing up to questions of resource management within the public sector.

The only sensible counter to this is to improve, visibly, the mechanisms by which spending and tax decisions are taken, bringing them together to the same point in the political calendar, so that the outcome appears to owe more to logic and less to cabinet lottery. It is also to get away

from generalizations about the impact of tax changes on demand to supply-side detail. This is not the Treasury's strong suit. But it is not obvious, to put it mildly, that it can hope to win the political argument with this kind of verbiage, offered in its latest missive to the construction lobby. The impact of increases in public investment on demand would only be temporary and the net increase in employment would rapidly be eroded by interest rates and inflation both higher than if taxes had been cut instead.

Instead of such debatable theoretical arguments, the Treasury would be better employed both examining and explaining how, say, a rearrangement of family taxation, or of national insurance, might expand employment and achieve a better fit between the seekers and providers of existing jobs. There are, however, two immediate macroeconomic arguments it would be fair for the Chancellor to deploy, if hideous market sensitivities about the exchange rate would permit.

The first goes to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the debate. Vague talk of "infrastructure spending" is, for some, merely a cover for the same old plea for general reflation. Those employing this subterfuge should note that the foreign exchange markets control, even at present, levels of public borrowing; while industry has received a substantial stimulus through sterling's fall.

At this stage in a sterling slide, the air always becomes thick with complaints from losers (like travel firms) and industrial complaints of higher raw material costs. Since the gainers remain discreetly silent, it is worth pointing out that two-thirds of industry's costs consist of labour, which is priced in sterling; thus the initial effect of a lower exchange rate is good for the trading sector of the British economy. It causes real labour costs to fall, and offers exporters the choice between maintaining their foreign prices and raising profit margins, or cutting foreign prices in pursuit of bigger sales.

Which leads to a second argument for tax cuts in this year's Budget. For if British industry cannot grab a bigger share of the rise in personal spending power at today's exchange rates, it may as well abandon hope of anything except a siege economy. None of which means that expansion via depreciation is a sensible strategy for Britain, as almost any speech by Mrs Thatcher's Treasury ministers back in the heady days of 1979-80 could be found to agree. Leaving aside the financial difficulties, it is dangerously inflationary. Even if a falling exchange rate has had less impact than was experienced in the 1970s, it still threatens a cost spiral, in which wage negotiators attempt to claw back lost purchasing power.

Nor, of course, is competitive devaluation a possible route towards higher output for the world as a whole. Casting the argument wider still, it is exceedingly doubtful whether an international system in which the pound can swing from \$2.40 to \$1.60, back up to \$2.40 and down to \$1.12, all in a single decade, offers the best conditions for economic growth and prosperity; but that, as they say, is another story.

Sarah Hogg Economics Editor

Labour plans tax penalties to repatriate foreign investment

By Our Economics Editor

Heavy tax penalties designed to achieve "the repatriation of a substantial amount of the portfolio investment has left this country since the abandonment of exchange controls" were proposed by Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow chancellor, in a speech at Middlesbrough yesterday.

Mr Hattersley detailed plans aimed at repatriating up to £20 billion invested abroad through a new system of exchange controls. Labour proposes to reintroduce controls if it wins the next election. But Mr Hattersley acknowledged that it would be "literally impossible" simply to reintroduce the type of exchange controls which operated in Britain between 1947 and 1979, which he accepted had "virtually no effect on the bulk of currency transactions".

Furthermore, Mr Hattersley predicted that "immense

amounts of money would flow out of Britain" at the threat of the reintroduction of old-style exchange controls.

Mr Hattersley therefore proposed "a more comprehensive scheme for the retention of British capital", based on the withdrawal of fiscal privileges from institutions and individuals who did not conform to the Government's investment criteria. The main criteria would:

- Limit the foreign element in financial institutions' assets to perhaps 5 per cent (based on his calculations of the average ratio in 1979) compared with today's figure of about 15 per cent.
- Invest a proportion of total funds in a new national investment bank, which will offer "low interest investment" to the trading sector for the economy, with the aid of a government subsidy.

The following tax advantages would be withdrawn from institutions and individuals who did not conform to the criteria:

- Occupational pension funds would lose their tax exemptions, with employers' rights to deduct contributions.
- Charities would lose their exemptions.
- Life assurance companies would lose the right to issue "qualifying policies".
- Investment trusts would lose their special capital gains tax rate; with unit trusts, their shares would be treated as "foreign securities".
- Big companies with large portfolios would also find their shares treated as "foreign securities".

Mr Hattersley argued that the scheme, planned to produce a "massive repatriation" of this capital, was almost certain to put upward pressure on the pound, which he considered "wholly desirable", because the next Labour government would have to "risk additional imports" through running a "high employment economy".

The combined holdings of insurance funds and pension funds in overseas securities had risen, he said, from £4.1 billion at the end of 1979 to £26.8 billion by the end of 1983, while the value of overseas properties had risen from £1 billion to £4.2 billion.

Mr Hattersley said that the overseas direct investment plans of business "will be properly supervised by those institutions which are set up to oversee the conduct of the trading sector" and that the Inland Revenue would be given powers to deal with "calculated evasion".

IN BRIEF

P&O terms due today

The terms of the merger between P&O and Sterling Guarantee Trust, both headed by Sir Jeffrey Sterling, will be announced this morning. The deal will broadly mean the exchange of one P&O share, suspended at 325p when the merger was announced last Wednesday, for every five Sterling Guarantee, suspended at 74p.

Although the one-for-five terms are out of line with the suspension prices of the shares, stockbrokers report keen buying interest in P&O, and the shares are widely tipped to rise strongly when trading restarts today.



Sir Jeffrey Sterling: Merger terms today

More Citibanks

Citibank, the American banking group, plans to boost its branch network in Britain from 50 to 250 outlets in an attempt to take on the high street banks.

Mr Hugh Jenkins, chief investment manager of the National Coal Board pension fund, leaves tomorrow to join Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron International, based in Los Angeles.

Pound 'too high'

Big trade deficits with Japan and Germany suggest the pound is overvalued against the yen and Deutsche mark, says the stockbroking firm of Phillips & Drew. And "there is little evidence as yet to suggest that trade flows with the US point to sterling as fundamentally out of line with the dollar."

Savings target

Figures released yesterday confirm that the Department of National Savings is on course for its year-end funding target of £3 billion. In the first nine months of the financial year, took in £2.4 billion.

US NOTEBOOK

Disinflation fuels Fed criticism

The weekend report that the producer (wholesale) price index rose only 0.1 per cent in December underlines the degree to which disinflation is now built into the American economy.

Other indicators of disinflation have been the persistent weakness of commodity prices - futures are now approaching their low point of 1982 - and the very slow growth of the US economy in the second half of 1984.

Precious metals have been weak, with predictions of gold at \$295 an ounce, along with forecasts of less than \$25 a barrel for crude oil in the spring.

Mr Paul Volcker announced on Thursday that there had been good progress in the fight against inflation and the stock market jumped more than 20 points on the expectation that the Federal Reserve would feel less called upon to restrain money growth.

Not everyone is delighted with the manner in which the US central bank has played a role in bringing inflation down. The Administration is certainly less than joyous. The rate of growth of the economy in the second half of 1984 - about 2 per cent a year in real terms - has harmed the government's prospects of raising sufficient revenue to start making a hole in the budget deficit.

Farmers and American manufacturers are also upset about the way disinflation works. There is a strong and interesting relationship between the rate of growth of the money stock - M1 - and non-dollar currency futures. Slow money growth produces weak non-dollar currency futures and strong money growth produces strong non-dollar currency futures.

The Fed-induced disinflation, therefore, hurts farmers and domestic manufacturers. One could argue that disinflation, by producing a strong dollar, has been the major contributor to the so-called "de-industrialization" of America.

Slow money growth has produced a strong dollar in the last half of 1984, combined with a weak US domestic market growth and a sharp fall in commodity prices. This is not nice.

For the time being, the Fed officials are trying to push the blame for this discomfort - in the farming areas one could describe the situation as painful - on to Congress and the Administration, arguing that the problems are all due to the budget deficit. This was a theme developed by Dr Martin Feldstein before he left the chairmanship of the Council of Economic Advisers.

The Fed is also taking some modest steps to accelerate the growth of money by increasing the level of the adjusted monetary base.

It is possible that the US central bank will be able to contain the criticism of its policies by gradually letting out more cash, hoping that this will boost economic expansion and bring about a gradual weakening of the dollar.

Maxwell Newton

CJR and Royal Bank fix sale details

By Our City Staff

Final details were hammered out yesterday of Charterhouse J. Rothschild's £150 million sale of its merchant banking arm, Charterhouse Japhet, to the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The meetings, described as "dusting the i's and crossing the t's" by one of the participants, will be followed by a formal announcement of the sale terms this morning.

A rights issue, probably one-for-four to raise around £120 million will follow from the Royal Bank. Mr Sid Procter, the bank's chief executive, first approached CJR about acquiring Charterhouse Japhet towards the end of last year.

For CJR, headed by Mr Jacob Rothschild, the Charter-

Dunlop puts last touches to rescue

By Ian Griffiths

Financial advisers to Dunlop Holdings met over the weekend to add the final touches to the £142m financial reconstruction package for the ailing tyres and industrial products group.

The main proposals have now been agreed by the board and the 47 banks propping up the group, which has debts of £430m.

Sir Michael Edwards, the chairman, last week unveiled the main details at a meeting of institutional investors in an effort to convince the City to back the new-look Dunlop. The reconstruction and Sir Michael's outline of his strategy were received with cautious optimism.

Many fund managers were not immediately convinced about subscribing to what is being seen as a venture capital project.

A formal announcement of the terms of the reconstruction is expected tomorrow. This will reveal that the supporting banks are to convert £70m of their debts into equity. Of this, £40m will be in ordinary shares, and £30m in redeemable preference shares.

Another £72 million of new money will be raised through a rights issue and the placing of shares with institutional investors.

Posgate upset at report

Mr Ian Posgate, the suspended Lloyd's underwriter who became known as Goldfinger because of his success in the insurance market, will be writing to Lloyd's today after a newspaper report that he faces expulsion from Lloyd's for life.

He may also issue a statement through his solicitors. The report suggested that a Lloyd's disciplinary tribunal had found him guilty of having

an undisclosed interest in a foreign bank. Any explosion is to be ratified by the full Council of Lloyd's.

An appeal by Mr Posgate was unlikely, the report suggested.

Mr Posgate said yesterday that he was appalled by such press comments and he considered them highly prejudicial to his case. He would consider any comment by him on the hearing to be "in contempt".

Telecom to hold 'meet the shareholders' briefings

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

British Telecom is planning to hold regional meetings to keep its 2 million new shareholders informed of the corporation's progress. Those who turn up will be given presentations by the management, and have the chance to ask questions about how the business is developing.

Senior British Telecom executives are concerned about how and where to hold its annual shareholders' meeting,

considering the size of their shareholders' register, which is several times bigger than that of any other company.

The annual meeting is expected to be held in September. The corporation has been given legal advice that the meeting must be held at a single venue. This scupper the otherwise attractive idea of using Telecom's own video-conferencing service to link up by television a series of separate meetings

Beefeater to open in Belgium

Whitebread, Britain's third largest brewer, is soon to start opening fast-food restaurants across the Channel as a result of a tie up with the Belgian retailing group GB-Inno-BM.

A £5 million joint venture gets underway in March when Whitebread's Beefeater chain opens in Brussels. Later, the first of 20 Quick hamburger restaurants planned for Britain over the next four years will make its debut in central London. Quick is part of GB-Inno-BM, whose interests span department stores, petrol stations and DIY, with over 100 outlets in France, Belgium, Germany and Italy.

Explaining reasons for the link with the overseas group, Whitebread said: "They have a lot of experience of fast food in Europe."

Barclays Bank Interest Rates.

BASE RATE

Barclays Bank PLC announces that with effect from the close of business on 11th January 1985, their Base Rate was increased from 9 3/4% to 10 1/2%. This new rate also applies to Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited.



Reg. Office: 54 Lombard St., EC3P 3AH Reg. No's: 1025167 and 020890.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS		CURRENCIES	
Friday's close and change on week		Friday's close and change on week	
FT Ind Ord	968.3 (+27.3)	£: \$1.1297 (-0.0241)	
FT-A All Share	602.05 (+16.59)	£: DM 3.5582 (-0.0957)	
FT Govt Securities	80.95 (-0.18)	£: Sfr 2.9795 (-0.0531)	
FT-SE 100	1,248.6 (+34.0)	£: FF 10.8930 (-0.2769)	
Bargains	1,248.6 (+34.0)	£: Yen 288.40 (-6.04)	
Dataseq USM	105.82 (+2.15)	£: Index 71.3 (-1.6)	
New York			
Dow Jones	1,218.09 (+33.13)	£: \$1.1185	
Tokyo		£: DM 3.1690	
Nikkei Dow	11,812.24 (+254.18)	\$ Index: 145.6	
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	1,352.89 (+30.39)		
Amsterdam	188.9 (+1.7)		
Sydney AO	730.5 (+9.1)		
Frankfurt			
Commerzbank	1,142.7 (+30.0)		
Brussels			
General	163.60 (+3.07)		
Paris CAC	190.0 (+8.6)		
GOLD		INTEREST RATES	
London fixing:		London:	
am \$304 pm \$304.25		Bank Base: 10 1/2 %	
close \$303.75-\$304.25	(298.75-299.25)	3-month interbank: 10% - 10 1/2 %	
New York		3-month eligible bills: 10% - 10 1/2 %	
Comex \$299.50		buying rate	
		US:	
		Prime Rate: 10.75%	
		Federal Funds: 8%	
		3-month Treasury Bill: 7.78-7.72%	
		Long bond yield: 10 1/2% - 10 1/4%	

E.F. Hutton

market makers

Sterling Floating Rate Notes

On Friday 11th January, E.F. Hutton added a comprehensive list of Sterling FRNs to the two hundred eurodollar FRNs the Company trades. E.F. Hutton is the first trading house outside the UK merchant banks to make a major commitment to this sector.

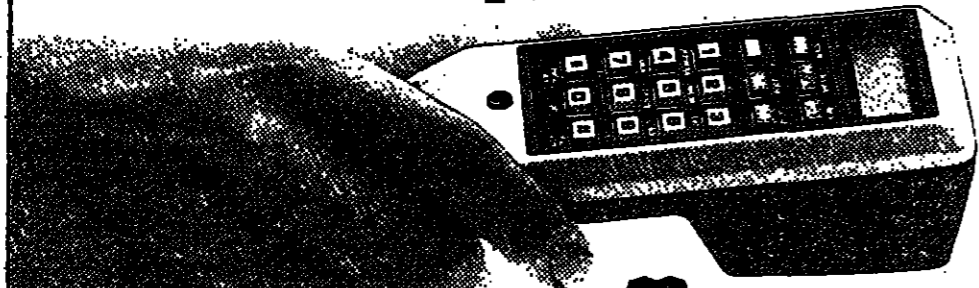
For further information or prices call Kathy Nevin, Vice President, FRN sales.

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Grindlays Bank p.l.c. Interest Rates

Grindlays Bank p.l.c. announces that its base rate for lending will change from 9% to 10% with effect from January 14th 1985.

The interest rate paid on call deposits of £1,000 or more will be 7%.

Rates of interest on fixed deposits of over £5,000 will be quoted on request.
Enquiries: Please telephone 01-930 4611



Head Office: 36 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3AS

Bank of Ireland announces that with effect from close of business on 14th January 1985 its Base Rate for lending is increased from 9 1/2 % to 10 1/2 % per annum

9 1/2 % to 10 1/2 %
per annum



TEMPUS Gilt-edged: Bank unwinds controls as prices fall

"The more this market stays the same, the more it changes" was how one wag in the gilt-edged market chose to sum up last week's tumultuous events. Sterling collapsed to record lows of under \$1.12 and base rates rose one point to 10% per cent. Gilt yields, even after money supply figures for banking December which seemed at first to be fairly acceptable. In a sense, the wag was correct. Casual observers of the gilt market could be forgiven for assuming that this week's events represent a re-run of the crisis of confidence during the summer. Then interest rates were forced up nearly three points to 12 per cent. In theory the resolution of the crisis turns on the extent to which the authorities sanction a further round of base rate increases in order to restore confidence. Two points? Three points? ...

relatively unpopular long-tap. Exchequer 9% per cent 1998. But he failed to keep his Friday appointment and hence avoided pricing the market to any extent. Perhaps the authorities still feel that the domestic counterpart, in yield terms, to the external devaluation, has still not gone far enough. Nevertheless, time is not on their side when it comes to the funding programme. In addition, the renewal and doubling of the banks' sale and repurchase agreement over gilts, also announced last week, suggests that any semblance of monetary control is now quite simply being abandoned. Sterling lending is still accelerating, confirming the impression elsewhere - higher equity and house prices, plus booming retail trends - of very buoyant credit demand. But the drying advances level of £1.4 billion by the clearing banks in banking December is a formidable number for the market to absorb. It is roughly equal to the whole of last month's lending by the entire banking system, including the Issue Department's holding of commercial bills - and it implies that the whole lending level has shifted upwards to a fresh platform. The strains on the banking system are apparent already: A £1.4 billion sale and repurchase facility was available to the clearers in banking December, and £1 billion was utilized, mainly by swapping ECGD promissory notes with the Bank of England.

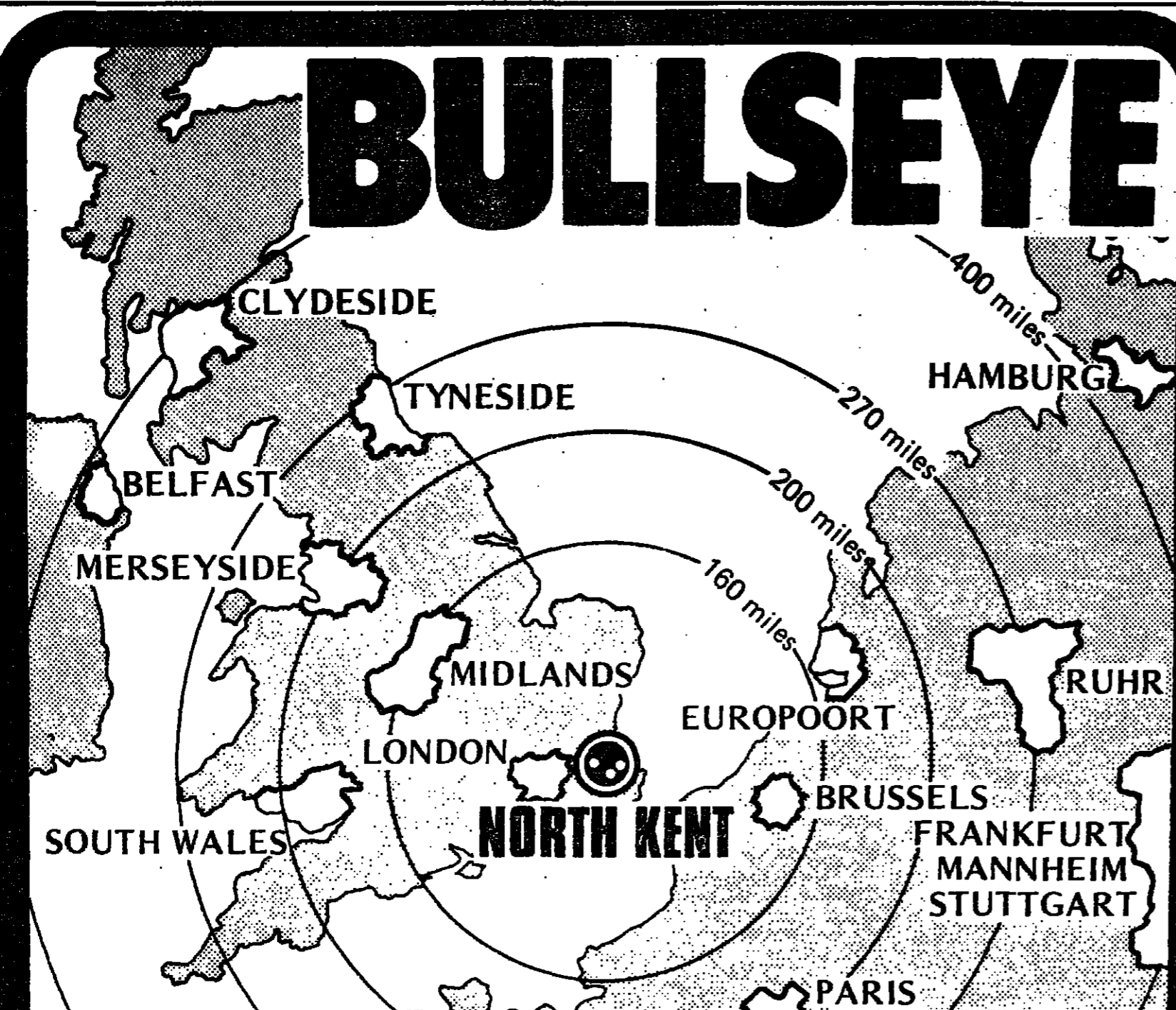
markets. The bill mountain is a statistical proxy for endemic money market shortages arising from the authorities' earlier overfunding efforts. These were aimed at limiting the damage to the money market by uncontrolled bank lending. Bearing in mind that the central government borrowing requirement up to April should be low - say £2 billion - and assuming that some £4 billion of gilt sales may be needed to contain the upward growth in EM3, then money markets face a net drain, pro forma, of £2 billion. The authorities therefore face problems in selling a huge volume of debt against a background of deteriorating fundamentals when the institutions are starting to place funds abroad again. This factor alone should give yields an upward push. The way in which they have chosen to square this problem with the money market dilemma could complete the demolition. The £2 billion gilt facility offered to the clearing banks differs significantly from past arrangements. The banks are merely asked to exercise "suitable restraint" in buying more gilts, rather than being virtually proscribed from buying Government stock. From the Bank's point of view, it provides access to paper which can be used to relieve money market shortages. But more fundamentally, the Bank seems to be returning to the point from which it departed some 13 years ago, when it distinguished between liquid assets, for which it was prepared to be buyer of last resort, like Treasury bills, and gilts. Lack of official support for gilts effectively demoralized them, that is, removed the equivalent in deposits from the system. But last week's actions by the authorities effectively provide official support for the gilt-market one shape. This could have the effect of liquefying a huge bulk of Government stock, with more or less incalculable consequences for deposit growth and funding efforts. It is too early to assume that a rise in base rates will do the trick this time around.

Gilt yields, however, are still sailing in hope. The curve is very flat. High coupon 25-year gilts are now yielding a point less than comparable coupon shorts, implying great confidence about the outcome of the market crisis. The authorities are clearly far less sanguine. Intervention in the foreign exchange markets last week was probably minimal. Tactics also altered in the money markets. In the run-up to the December money supply figures, the authorities resolutely took out the shortages early each day; last week, they were more laggardly. The Government Broker was active immediately after the money supply figures announcement and sold out his

announced last week, suggests that any semblance of monetary control is now quite simply being abandoned. Sterling lending is still accelerating, confirming the impression elsewhere - higher equity and house prices, plus booming retail trends - of very buoyant credit demand. But the drying advances level of £1.4 billion by the clearing banks in banking December is a formidable number for the market to absorb. It is roughly equal to the whole of last month's lending by the entire banking system, including the Issue Department's holding of commercial bills - and it implies that the whole lending level has shifted upwards to a fresh platform. The strains on the banking system are apparent already: A £1.4 billion sale and repurchase facility was available to the clearers in banking December, and £1 billion was utilized, mainly by swapping ECGD promissory notes with the Bank of England. Yet the authorities in banking December, by contrast, only managed to sell some £400 million of debt. They will need to sell substantially more in the next few months to prevent the monetary aggregates shooting out of sight. The need to "overfund" is clear. PSBR is overshooting, because the miners' strike has dragged on beyond its scheduled termination date, for Government accounting purposes, in December. The £3.5 billion target figure looks unattainable. Even using Bank of England data, which give an annualized growth rate in bank lending of £16 billion. But overfunding will aggravate the crisis in the money

BOARD MEETINGS

- TODAY - Interims: Ailsa Investment Trust, Control Securities, Gray Electronics, Ferguson Industrial Holdings, Flaxton Mines Group, Finalists: Blue Arrow, Body Shop Intl, Brint Invest, Fleming Claverhouse Inv. Trust, London Scottish Finance Corp., Warner Holidays. TOMORROW - Interims: Bromsgrove Gaming and Machinery, Gnome Photographic Products, Group Investors, H Samuel, Sidney C Banks, Westpool Invest, Trust. Finalists: Countryside Properties, First Leisure Corp, A Guinness and Sons, Heavitree Brewery, Kenning Motor Group. WEDNESDAY - Interims: ASB Research, Biotechnology Investments, Centrovital Estates Fleming Technology Investment Trust, Finalists: Batt Bros, County Prop. Group, Glass Glover Group, Kennings Estates, Raeburn Inv. Trst., Southern Business Leasing, Standard Secs. THURSDAY: Interims: Country and New Town Props., Davy Corp., Dixons GRP, Dowty, Independent Investment, MFI Furniture, Norbin Electronics, Northamber, Orange Free State Group, Gold Mining, Transvaal Group, Gold Mining, Finalists: Elands Rand Gold Mining, Electronic Machine, Oakwood Group, SGB Group, S and W Berisford, Sth African Land and Exploration, Southvaal Hldgs, Vaal Reefs Exploration, and Mining, Western Deep Levels. FRIDAY - Interims: Alantio Assets Trst., William Sommerville and Son, Finalists: Abbey Parrots, Gestetner.



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- ENTERPRISE ZONE BENEFITS ON 5 PRIME SITES including Nil Rates until Nov. 1993 & 100% Tax Allowances on Capital Development.

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For further details contact: The Enterprise Office, Mountbatten House, 28 Military Road, Chatham Kent, ME4 4JE. Medway (0634) 826233

Hongkong Bank

announces that on and after 14th January, 1985 the following annual rates will apply

Base Rate 10 1/2% (Previously 9 1/2%) Deposit Rate (basic) 7 1/4% (Previously 6 1/4%)

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
The British Bank of the Middle East
Wardley London Limited

Midland Bank Interest Rates

Base Rate increases by 1% to 10 1/2% per annum with effect from 11th January 1985.

Deposit Accounts Interest paid on 7 day deposit accounts increases by 1% to 7% p.a. with effect from 11th January 1985.

Save and Borrow Accounts Interest paid on credit balances increases to the above Deposit Account rate and interest charged on overdrawn balances remains at 19 1/2% p.a. with effect from 8th February 1985. APR 20.9%.



Midland Bank plc, 27 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX

Handwritten signature or stamp.

ORDINARY SHARES

Brewers offer cheer to investors if hotel boom begins to fade

One of the most closely scanned company announcements this week is likely to be the annual results of Trusthouse Forte...

hucksack brigade. Neither is a high spender. At their present 153p, THF shares yield an historic 1.7 per cent...

USM REVIEW

Video film maker comes to market

Hichens Harrison and Co, the medium-sized stockbroker which can trace its history to 1803, has become a minority issuing house...

CRICKET

Foster shines on a day which has everything

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent Madras

It is not often that one can say at the end of the opening day of a Test match anywhere...



Foster: six of the best (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Though still full of incident, the second hour came as a disappointment to England after the rewards of the first...

Like Amarnath, he was playing with dangerous confidence when he drove Cowdrey to long off, for Cowans, running to his left in the shadow of the stands...

Amarnath was so sure that his firm on side push would pass well wide of Cowdrey that he set off a short square leg that he set off, all unconcerned, on a run...

Amarnath was so sure that his firm on side push would pass well wide of Cowdrey that he set off a short square leg that he set off, all unconcerned, on a run...

Table with cricket scores and statistics, including columns for batsmen, runs, and bowling figures.

William Kay

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Large table listing various unlisted securities with columns for company name, price, and other financial metrics.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table listing investment trusts with columns for company name, price, and performance indicators.

IN BRIEF

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS subsidiaries: Quarter to Dec 31, compared with quarter to Dec 30. All figs in R000.

LIBANON GOLD MINING

Working profit 15,448 (14,125). Pre-tax profit 21,807 (16,706). Tax 9,492 (7,171).

DEELKRAAL Working profit

10,900 (9,355). Net sundry revenue 2,139 (1,606). Total profit 13,039 (10,961).

VLAKFOUNTAIN GOLD MINING

Working profit 1,539 (1,218). Pre-tax profit 2,165 (1,772). Tax 1,225 (986).

DRIEPOINTEIN CONSOLIDATED

Working profit 253,565 (6,600,466). Net mining revenue 354,868 (221,521). Pre-tax profit 277,904 (243,156). Tax 163,066 (149,177).

Victory lift for New Zealand

Brisbane (Reuters) - The West Indies' captain, Clive Lloyd, continued to defy the years yesterday when he ran out over 50...

Runs and run-outs fail to change Lloyd's plans

For 19 and Wood for 38 wickets fell quickly. When West Indies batted McDermott's lastest fast bowling discovery, struck twice in his first over...

W Indies v Australia: W Indies 100-4 (30.0), Australia 100-4 (30.0). W Indies v Sri Lanka: W Indies 100-4 (30.0), Sri Lanka 100-4 (30.0).

Standard Chartered Bank advertisement with text: 'Standard Chartered Bank announces that on and after 11th January 1985 its Base Rate for lending is being increased from 9 1/2% to 10 1/2% p.a.'

Mid Glamorgan advertisement with text: 'Cash grants, cheap loans, rent free periods in modern advanced factories and training assistance can make a really great start to a new business venture.'

Small advertisement or notice at the bottom right corner of the page.

FOOTBALL: CAPTAIN'S MONTH-LONG ABSENCE LEAVES MANAGER IN A QUANDARY

Robson's injury severe blow to England's World Cup hopes

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent
England may go into their next World Cup qualifying tie in Northern Ireland on February 27, without their captain and most influential player, Bryan Robson...



Forward arms: Crooks (left) and James in a graceful battle for possession at Loftus Road (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Spurs produce the soft touch on a carpet full of magic

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent
Queen's Park Rangers... Tottenham Hotspur... The marketing team could not have created a brighter or more convincing advertisement for synthetic turf...

Title hopes take a tumble

By Vince Wright
Manchester United... Coventry City... Old Trafford was one of the grounds to survive the bad weather...

Technical merit but no style

By Clive White
Leicester City... Stoke City... A wag in the crowd called out, while a prostrate Stoke City player received treatment...

Harvey fit to play against his old club

Jimmy Harvey will play for Hereford United against his former club Arsenal in tonight's FA Cup third round replay...

Paris puts a spring in Cosford's heels

By Pat Butcher
Modern athletics could well be on the boom. The Wimbledon President in his war-time 'We never close'...

Aberdeen warm to challenge

By Hugh Taylor
Aberdeen are enveloped in a glow of contentment. It is due not only to their 2-0 win at Dundee...

RESULTS FROM COSFORD

Table listing athletic results from Cosford, including 100m, 200m, 400m, 800m, 1500m, 5000m, 10000m, 20000m, 30000m, 40000m, 50000m, 60000m, 70000m, 80000m, 90000m, 100000m, 110000m, 120000m, 130000m, 140000m, 150000m, 160000m, 170000m, 180000m, 190000m, 200000m.

Scotland's title for eighth time

By Sydney Friskin
England will remember the 1985 Home Counties indoor championship in Cardiff on Saturday as the one that got away...

England so close to top of world

From Richard Eaton, Hong Kong
Just how interestingly close England is to having badminton world beaters was illustrated by the first Pro-Kenex world grand prix tournament...

Everton back on an even keel

By Paul Newman
Everton's mid-season crisis appears to be over. After an unsteady three-week period in December, which began with the loss of Heath with a serious knee injury...

Clay acts over pools policy

Ernie Clay, Fulham chairman, has called a meeting of first and second division chairmen in London, the result of which could be a vote of no confidence in the Football League's management committee...

Miss Troke: remarkable

Miss Troke, the European and Commonwealth champion, had a narrow escape when she was still a remarkable performance because she achieved it with a victory over Gu Juan-Ming...

Germany's fourth win but bronze for England

By Joyce Whitehead
England won the bronze medal at the fourth European indoor championships which ended at Crystal Palace yesterday, beating Scotland 3-2 in the play-off...

Table with 4 columns: Division, Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Includes First division, Second division, and Third division.

Table with 4 columns: Division, Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Includes Fourth division, Scottish cup, and Scottish premier division.

Table with 4 columns: Division, Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Includes Scottish first division, Scottish second division, and Scottish third division.

Table with 4 columns: Division, Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Includes Scottish first division, Scottish second division, and Scottish third division.

Table with 4 columns: Division, Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Includes Scottish first division, Scottish second division, and Scottish third division.

RUGBY UNION

Wales make five changes and put Holmes in charge

By Gerald Davies

After a two-hour training period at the Afan Lido in Port Talbot yesterday morning the Welsh selectors announced the team to play France in Paris on Saturday. It shows five changes from the one chosen to play against Australia in November and Terry Holmes, on his twentieth appearance, gets the captaincy of his country.

Paris (Rfster) - Arctic weather forced widespread cancellations in France's league programme yesterday and put next Saturday's Five Nations match between France and Wales at the Parc des Princes stadium in jeopardy.

Terry Holmes, who missed the last international because of a dislocated shoulder suffered in October, is the only change in the back division. Malcolm Dacey keeps his position at stand-off despite showing inferior form for his club this season.

Eighth try signals early end

By Gerald Davies

Cardiff's investment in their pitch cover paid off over the weekend and with the help of the advice and sweat of their ground staff, a match which was played elsewhere in Wales. Even so, it did not go the full distance.

England train without Andrew

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

England concluded their squad week at Sharncliffe Abbey yesterday with a rousing morning of set piece work before despatching 33 players - most of whom would otherwise have been inactive over the weekend.

England possessed players of the experience of Wheller, Colough and Scott, the pack's organization could happily be left to them but with so many forwards still finding their feet in international terms outside help was appreciated.

England possessed players of the experience of Wheller, Colough and Scott, the pack's organization could happily be left to them but with so many forwards still finding their feet in international terms outside help was appreciated.

Important milestone on long, hard road

By David Hands

Moseley were able to usually rely on Ricardo - who was sorely tried at times - to win the ball. Metcalfe's expertise at full back for Moseley (he had a hand in two of the three tries) was matched by young Thorburn, the Wales B full back, who caricatured his side from difficulties time and again.

Both full backs were concerned in the opening tries. Metcalfe took a Neath clearance on the full, kicked round the cover and sent Hobbs to the line. At the other end, Thorburn, on the end of a long midfield pass, broke the defence before giving James the score.

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Hare's solo act ended by Williams

By Gordon Allan

Leicester were poised to write the scoreline Dusty Hare 21, Gloucester 0. Hare's first try was a fine piece of work, but it was not to be. Centre is defence.

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Fruitless search for pitch

By Michael Stevenson

Typical of the frustrations caused by the freeze-up, which so dominated Saturday's programme, were the to-ing and fro-ing of Liverpool and Llandowis. Llandowis crossed from the home club (25-17). A spectacular victory for Old prevented what would have been the winning try by Wakefield. Harrison. Houlding scored a first half try for Wakefield, from a break by Dyson; two penalties by Old were followed by a try for Sheffield; by Reed, the final score being a penalty by Adamsom.

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Saturday's results

Table with 2 columns: Match, Result. Includes Northampton vs Cardiff, Worcester vs Gloucester, etc.

Winter warmer for Northampton

By Bryan Stiles

Perhaps they should take a leaf out of the Irish and resign themselves to a long winter of fixtures and fly over to Ireland at this time of the year. The Midlands club had a splendid game against the Bective Rangers of Dublin collecting a moral-boosting 12-12 win and some useful practice in their build-up to their cup-tie with the redoubtable Nottingham team a week on Saturday.

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RACING

Hansel Rag sweeps home

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

The missing piece of the Sweeps Hurdle jigsaw was unearthed two races earlier at Leopardstown on Saturday when Some Machine ran away with a well-contested KJH hurdle and winning by five lengths at odds of 10-1. At Fairyhouse on New Year's Day, Some Machine had been beaten by Hansel Rag, who won the Sweeps Hurdle bottom weight, Hansel Rag.

Law Report January 14 1985

Arbitrator has power to correct accidental mistake

Mutual Shipping Corporation v Baysboro Shipping Co

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Robert Goff and Sir Roger Ormrod. [Judgment delivered December 21] [When an arbitrator mistakenly attributed evidence to the wrong party thereby causing him to make an award in favour of the wrong party such an error was an "error arising from [an] accidental slip or omission" and was covered by section 17 of the Arbitration Act 1950. Accordingly the arbitrator had power to correct the error himself without resort to the court. If he failed to do so, the court could remit the award to the arbitrator for reconsideration under section 22 of the Arbitration Act 1979.]

Scots state cases in mini-trial

By Ian McLaughlin

The late frost which led to the cancelling of all senior games in Scotland over the weekend, presented the national selectors with an ideal opportunity to stage a mini-trial on Saturday, comprising two "matches", one lasting an hour the other 40 minutes. A number of players did not participate, Milne, Deans and Hunter being injured, and Gass, Renwick, Murray, Curthorpe, Sole and Cunningham unavailable.

Fontwell Park abandoned

There will be no racing in England today after the abandonment of the Fontwell Park meeting yesterday morning. Today's other scheduled race, at Waterbury, was called off on Saturday.

Unyielding New Zealand outplay North

By Michael Stevenson

The visiting New Zealand team outplayed the North of England Schools at Otley where the game was being played in three inches of snow and under a heavy overcast. The New Zealanders were good value for their winning margin of three tries and two penalties. It took the New Zealanders some time to become accustomed to the atrocious conditions but their remarkable physical presence was apparent from the kick-off, and the North's scrumming was seen in retreat.

Leaders over jumps

TRAINER'S

Table with 4 columns: Name, Win, Place, Show. Lists names like J. Jenkins, G. Richards, F. White, etc.

JOCKEYS

Table with 4 columns: Name, Win, Place, Show. Lists names like P. Francome, N. Doughty, M. Stammers, etc.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

La crème de la crème

Personnel 23-27 years

The ability to handle with delicacy and diplomacy those confidential personnel matters is just one of the key factors in this interesting and varied PA secretarial position working for the Personnel Manager of a substantial but small and well-established business in the City. You will be required to give a total admin. PA and secretarial backing in a fast moving, sometimes pressured environment where the ability to think quickly, use your initiative and be prepared to take responsibility are of paramount importance. The Personnel Manager (mid-thirties) well-developed and is seeking a person who seems to learn and be motivated, 100% self-starter, some work experience. Salary to £9,000 plus generous benefits and excellent benefits.

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Recruitment Consultants
16 Hanover Square, London, W1
15 minutes Oxford Circus

MARKET RESEARCH SECRETARY

Young informal and go ahead Market Research agency in WC1 requires secretary in early 20's for Director who needs organising.

Excellent typing skills, some audio. Ability to work under pressure essential. Salary negotiable.

For further details please phone:

JANE PINDER
on 388 3191

Ask Alfred Marks

SECRETARY/PA £9,500

Senior Executive at City finance group needs your organising ability and skills to provide administrative support. Very varied workload includes liaison with overseas division and word processing. Excellent package includes guaranteed bonus, ST1, and BUPA.

Please phone Jackie Head on 283 2104
ALFRED MARKS RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SEC/PA

Administration Director of internationally known W1 fashion fashion company is seeking an experienced Secretary/PA.

This is an interesting and varied position suitable for a person who enjoys being involved.

The successful applicant will have good secretarial skills, be able to work on own initiative and is unlikely to be under 35 years of age. Excellent salary and generous staff benefits.

Please apply in writing giving brief CV to Mrs M. Baker, Administration Director, Helina Fashion Ltd, 60 Margaret St, London, W1N 7JL.

SECRETARY c £10,000

A person and experienced secretary with a self-motivated and welcoming personality and a challenge is required by Property Developers located in the West End.

Accurate and efficient typing skills are essential as is the ability to liaise with clients and to deal with the day to day requirements of the office.

Please write to:

Ms T. Maitland, 1st Floor, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JF.
(No agencies please)

SECRETARY

A competent well organised Secretary who has experience of working for an advertising sales department is required for an exciting weekly newspaper - good salary - if you are ready for immediate start. Send your cv to Box 10157 The Times

FAST THINKING FLENCY + FRANCE £10,000 +

Can you remain composed in the midst of frantic activity? A Senior Partner of a major US investment company is seeking a cost headed PA/Secretary 22-30 to arrange his hectic schedule. This would entail considerable liaison with clients to ensure so busy to German + French is essential. You will be based near a busy trading floor and must cope with working in a noisy but stimulating environment. Skills of 100/80 are required and most important an attractive outgoing personality, previous experience in banking or broking would be advantageous. A salary of £10,000 is offered together with excellent perks.

Tel: 01-808 1611

sec/pa? call julia gray.

Senior Secretaries

34 James Street WC2E 0JF

London's Specialist IBM Staff Support Centre PA/Sec £9,000

The large friendly co of accountants in EC4 is looking for a PA/Secretary with excellent skills to work for a Partner in corporate tax. Lots of client contact together with general secretarial duties. 5520 experience preferred but cross-training will be given to the right candidate.

Francis Pace PR Style to £8,500

This PR co in WC1 is looking for an experienced Deputy/Writer Sec to assist a Director and has two Account Executives on day-to-day basis. The right candidate will be able to work on their own initiative, have sense of humour and will be well presented as there will be lots of client contact.

Hard Working Perfectionist up to £8,500 + O/T

If you're good Deputy/Writer skills and take pride in your work, read on. The American management consultancy firm based in SW1 is looking for a capable person to join their small team that produces the bulk of documents for the co. Superb overtime rates.

Ask Alfred Marks

PA FOR BUSY MANAGING DIRECTOR OF TRADING CO £8,500pa

The company produces engineering services and goods in the UK, on the continent of Europe and has links with American and other foreign manufacturers. You will be handling the Managing Director's personal correspondence, PR, management of "follow up" letters, monitoring a number of activities in liaison with the management and handling of the co, overseeing marketing/advertising activity. Follow up of regular information and assistance from sales and accounts dept.

ADMIN SECRETARY £8,000pa

You will be working in this attractive office of go ahead co. Your job will involve general and meeting PA's and providing full secretarial support to the sales team. Busy, hectic working environment with plenty of opportunities to advance your administrative experience.

SENIOR SECRETARIES £8,650pa

An international firm of chartered accountants and management consultants has openings for 2 senior secretaries to work with their management consultant division. You will have lots of face to face contact with clients and will be providing full secretarial support to the dept executives. If you have lots of initiative and the desire for a very challenging position please contact:

Maxine Gibbs or Jo-Anne Scurr on 01-838 2282 or call into 139 Strand, WC2
ALFRED MARKS RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Ask Alfred Marks

BOND ST BULLETIN

Monday morning blues, fed-up with the same boring, dull routine? Then read on...

Fashion Conscious? £7,500 + free travel

Large international fashion retailers are presently seeking a young capable Secretary with a knowledge of SH/PA experience. To perform a wide variety of secretarial and administrative duties.

Interested in Selling? c£9,000 + perks

Young partner in well known firm of estate agents/chartered surveyors, require top secretarial skills. Full secretarial duties to include arranging a crew for the sale of White Yacht Race, once a year.

Do you have a penchant for Property?

We presently have a wide variety of SH/Audio Secretarial positions within some of the country's leading estate agents and surveyors in the Bond Street area.

For further information on the above positions and many others, please contact Catherine Elliott or Adrienne Macdonald on 493 1251
ALFRED MARKS RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

CITY-SETTING UP £10,000

The MD of this newly formed shipping company needs a front line Secretary/PA to help him establish his London based office. As he will be travelling extensively he is looking for someone who is willing to take on the responsibility of running a small but busy office. Aged 25-32. Speeds 100/80.

COLLEGE LEAVERS £6,500

We have openings for bright and enthusiastic college leavers with good secretarial skills in PR and Personnel.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS RECRUITMENT LTD.
35 Bruton Place W1 01-493 7789

PHOTOGRAPHER ANTHONY BLAKE

requires P.A. of exceptional ability, languages French and German essential. Driver, sense of humour, non smoker. Able to take responsibilities. Unlimited energy, unlimited hours, first class salary.

Phone Anna Pownall for interview.

01-940 7771
(No agencies)

TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR £7,000

A well known substantial international service orientated organisation requires a young graduate to join their training administration dept as a Training Administrator. Key requirements are the ability to organise people, to be able to work in a fast paced and dynamic environment plus the ability to communicate at all levels and to be able to share their own knowledge. Salary negotiable. A good career opportunity. Excellent benefits. Age 21-24 years.

174 New Bond St, W1
International Secretaries
01-491 7100

COMMERCIAL MANAGER'S SECRETARY TO £8,500

This rewarding job is in a Contract Bank with superb offices in the heart of the City. If you possess English Secretarial skills of 100/80 wpm, are educated to 'A' level and have banking experience at managerial level. A friendly and well equipped office with excellent benefits will be offered. Age 25 plus.

174 New Bond St, W1
International Secretaries
01-491 7100

PA SECRETARY TO SALES MANAGER c£9,500

Experienced Secretary required to support sales manager and assist in the development of a new selling operation. Shorthand essential. Experience in audio and WP highly desirable. Salary negotiable £25 per month LV's. Hours 9am - 5pm. Apply to:

John
Astra Marketing Ltd, 25, St. Linc's, 401 St. John's St, EC2V 0QE
01-587 8484

PA/SEC LEADING PUBLISHERS £7,500

The Editorial dept are looking for a lively enthusiastic Sec with lots of initiative. Full involvement working on special projects, lots of contact with designers, photographers and authors. A chance to get onto the editorial side.

Phone Jane Wilson
248 5211
STAFFPLAN Mac Cons

EARLY ACHIEVER c£9,900

Young experienced Secretary for Chartered Institute of Public Relations and very high profile. Salary negotiable £25 per month LV's and 22.5% O/T.

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377 8690 (City)

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For a preliminary interview call Elaine Crawley on 01-439 8311

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We are a Property/Finance Group

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We require an unappalable mature (25-30) non-smoking PA/Sec

You must:

- Be prepared to take responsibility and be a good organiser.
- Have a sense of humour (don't apply if you're moody)
- Be willing to adapt to changing situations and learn constantly.
- Not be afraid of working with computerised systems.
- Be a very fast, accurate, audio typist.

The job is challenging, informal, unglamorous but great fun. We'll give you a basic salary of £9,000 with a generous performance bonus with 4 weeks' holiday.

If you are a serious candidate, send a hand-written letter enclosing a typewritten CV to:

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(NO AGENCIES)

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To Join Fast Growing International Legal Organisation - c £10,000

Experienced Legal Secretary required for Company Solicitor of an International Organisation. Prestigious offices situated in St James's Square. Good short hand essential, plus ability to assume total responsibility in absence of Company Solicitor. Fringe benefits excellent, including Travel Prospects. Successful Applicant should draw at least 10 years experience.

Interviews held on Friday 18th January.

Tel: 930 7233

Ask for ANGEA RHODES

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We at Senior Secretaries see 1985 as an extremely busy year if 1984 was anything to go by.

We need experienced director level secretaries with skills of 100/80 proficient on a word processor and/or electronic typewriter to maintain the high standard that our secretaries have created.

IBM display writer training available.

Rates obviously will be high with even more for advanced WP skills. We also continually review rates for our temporary secretaries.

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Senior Secretaries

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01-236 3712 City
01-499 8070 West End

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A famous firm of W1 Estate Agents seeks a Secretary to a Partner. This position is extremely interesting and rewarding. You'll have a wide variety of duties to see you are a responsible for staff recruitment and staff development. You'll be able to see a range of interesting projects and the organisation of all marketing events. 120/80 skills essential.

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Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Partners Shorthand Secretary

Company & commercial with Surrogate WP exp. for City. Salary up to £11,000. Ring 283 7483 (day), 531 5043 (eves & weekends).

Evening Legal Sec

WP exp. Rank Xerox 880 for City company. Hours 6pm-midnight. Excl. salary for night person. Ring 283 7483 (day), 531 5043 (eves & weekends).

FASHION CO. P.A./SEC - £8,500

Well known fashion Co. are looking for a Sec with good admin and organisational skills, enjoy varied duties and working on own initiative.

Sarah Clarke 240 5211
STAFFPLAN REC CONS

PA/Secretary

25-45 years required by an accountancy firm. Progression opportunities, excellent benefits, pension, 5 weeks holiday.

Salary £8,900 neg. 11-25-85.

Secretarial Opportunity

WOMAN AND HOME require a SECRETARY

to work for the Cookery Department. Shorthand and typing is essential, as is good spelling and a pleasant telephone manner. Some cookery qualifications needed, with Cordon Bleu training preferred. Aged 19+. Salary: £6,745 p.a.

Please apply with CV to: Miss L. Collier, Cookery Editor, Woman and Home Magazine, 3rd Floor, Low Rise, IPC Magazines Ltd., King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS.

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SENIOR SEC for young Executive Directors of this fast growing, successful property company. Your excellent sh/audio exp (120/60) together with comprehensive knowledge of Wang WP will ensure you this highly paid assignment.

There's never a dull moment with the Marketing Manager of this cosmetics co. Your polished appearance and exp (120/60), together with poss French, will enable you to complete this exciting assignment.

Be fascinated and involved in this rewarding position in Belgravia. The team spirit will make your days fly. Your IBM display writer and sec exp are what you'll need to secure this unique assignment.

This is only a sample of our temporary assignments. Call Allison Main or Melanie Percout-Day

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or 229 9244
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COMPANY SECRETARY £9,500+

Leading City firm seeks a graduate assistant with company secretarial qualifications to take on a newly created role due to reorganization. Mini-computer or VDU experience useful, plus typing skills, and at least two years experience in a related field.

PA IN ADVERTISING £8,000

Chief Chairman of leading advertising agency seeks a competent PA/Sec with good skills (60/60), the ability to liaise intelligently with clients and to undertake ad-hoc research. Age 25-35 with at least 2 years experience.

GRADUATE GEL APPOINTMENTS
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WP OPERATOR EXTRAORDINAIRE TO £10,000

London office of an American company involved in the oil industry is looking for a very special person. Working as part of a team, your hard work and enthusiasm will be well rewarded. Educated to 'A' level you will need a confident personality and a willingness to be flexible in assisting your colleagues in their work. Your excellent skills (100/80) will enable you to deal with the many lengthy reports generated by this small but rapidly expanding organisation.

West End Offices:
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ANGELA MORTIMER

INTERNATIONAL c £10,000

As PA to the top executive in a leading firm of insurance brokers you will be at the nerve centre of an international financial empire. Your main role will be to assist him in the daily running of the business throughout the group, a task requiring the full range of secretarial skills and proven administrative ability at senior director level. Conference and meeting organisation, international liaison and general work on the 50/50 admin and secretarial job.

Age 28-40
Speeds 100/80.
City Office
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Angela Mortimer Ltd
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Feel that your ability is not recognized, but enjoy the freedom and flexibility of temporary work? Come and have a chat with us about our wide range of interesting temporary assignments we will look after you and value and appreciate your abilities and talents and give you a great, well paid start to 1985.

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LUXEMBOURG SECRETARY £10,000

Major International Holding Company located in Luxembourg requires English shorthand secretary for General Manager. Position includes various duties. Salary in region of £10,000. Good references, speeds and experience essential. Send C.V. to:

Ker Management Ltd., 85 Beame St, SW1.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY £9,000 PA NEG.

Secretary/Personal Assistant to join this established West End architectural firm. A relaxed but disciplined atmosphere offering a variety of duties which will include both private and company work for the partner.

Veronica Lane
01 937 6525

PERSONAL SECRETARY

required by Chartered Accountant. Salary £8,500+. Accuracy with goods 110/70. Office 5 mins walk Liverpool St.

Tel: 01-247 7356 after 9.30 am

NEW HORIZONS FOR THE NEW YEAR

We desperately need excellent WP secretaries (Nexos, IBM 5520, AES, Dictaphone Dual Display etc.) with good sh./audio and typ. skills to work for our many clients in the West End and City area.

TOP RATES FOR TOP TEMPS

Contact us today on 499 9192

NEW HORIZONS
(Rec. Cons)
108 New Bond Street
London W1

SYNERGY RECRUITMENT

PRESIDENT'S PA TO £8,800

The major publishing house is seeking a top executive secretary to assist the President. This is a very demanding role requiring a person who is able to handle a wide range of duties and to work on own initiative. A salary of £8,800 is offered together with excellent benefits.

PUBLISHING PA £8,000

The Publishing Director of this major publishing house is seeking a PA to assist in the day to day running of the office. This is a very demanding role requiring a person who is able to handle a wide range of duties and to work on own initiative. A salary of £8,000 is offered together with excellent benefits.

TELEVISION PA TO £7,750

An Executive working in the field of TV programming is seeking a PA. This is a very demanding role requiring a person who is able to handle a wide range of duties and to work on own initiative. A salary of £7,750 is offered together with excellent benefits.

SYNERGY has an independent recruitment consultancy not connected with any other organisation.

TEMPS TEMPS TEMPS

Are you a Top Flight Secretary who is Talented, Skilled, Smart and Articulate? Do you have either SH / Audio / Typing / WP Skills?

As a caring Agency we can offer:

- Top Rates
- Regular reviews
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KINGSWAY
Temporary Staff Consultants

1 Kingsway, London WC2B 6AF 01 836 1272

Audio Visual Production Company

In Fulham needs bright and intelligent telephone manner and good typing essential. Top salary plus additional benefits including profit sharing. A great opportunity to join a hard-working, friendly and enthusiastic team.

Box 0358W The Times.

W/P SECRETARY £9,500+

International Co. are seeking a career minded PA Secretary to assist a senior director who deals with personal affairs. Ability to deal with V.L.P.s and cope with a busy, varied day. S/H and Audio skills required (100/85) with a knowledge of an IBM W/P. Age 24+ O' level education. For more details call:

439 8287
(Pamela Warren)
ABC REC

MAYFAIR PROPERTY CO

requires Secretary, age 22-30, with WP experience. Salary negotiable. Excellent benefits. Phone Isabel Postmans

01-491 8688

MATURE RECEPTIONIST £7,000

Experienced receptionist with a warm personality and excellent speaking voice required by International Organisation.

Must be able to greet important clients and cope cheerfully with diverse situations.

Small switchboard but minimal usage.

Beautiful offices and good perks.

Age 35-55

BOND ST BUREAU
22 South Molton St, W1
(Rec. Cons)
629 3692 629 5580

PROPERTY DEALS £8,500

A Secretary to a well known estate agent is required. This is a very demanding role requiring a person who is able to handle a wide range of duties and to work on own initiative. A salary of £8,500 is offered together with excellent benefits.

TICKET TO RIDE £7,500

We have three to seven jobs as you travel a good by train to London in your spare and home. Your two tickets will be used to travel to and from your home. You won't have much spare time, but you will have a very good time. Salary negotiable. A good career opportunity. Excellent benefits. Age 21-24 years.

For application phone:
538 9811
Send your CV and job requirements to: ANNE WILSON/STATION SEC CAREERS
WARDGATE HOUSE, 58A LONDON WALL, EC3N 4JF
01-629 1294

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Amazing opportunity for Secretary to get out and see and see the world.

01-730 5148
(Rec. Cons.)
JAYGAR

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Sec/PA to assist prestigious French bank. Varied sec duties with a great deal of interesting and varied. English to M/L standard and fluent French s/h English with minimum 2 year sec exp. Age 22-35.

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An Italian Director of an early 20s would like to hire the right Secretary/PA to assist him in his business. He is a busy man and needs a person who is able to handle a wide range of duties and to work on own initiative. A salary of £9,500 is offered together with excellent benefits.

PA/SEC ASCOT

You will work with two Dir's of Publishing, Printing, Property, yacht-chartering group. You will need to be flexible and able to work on own initiative. Ability to supervise and hire staff. Preference given to a person with good educational qualifications. Annual bonus, pension, Prestige office in Ascot, Maidenhead. King M.D.

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PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY £7,000

This varied and interesting position working for an MP requires an enthusiastic person with good Shorthand/Audio skills and ability to work on own initiative.

For more details call Vicky Kline, The St Stephen's Secretaries, 11A St Stephen's Way, SW11 1AA (Rec. Cons) on 01-894 7658 (24-hour answer phone).

PA/SEC LEADING PUBLISHERS £7,500

The Editorial dept are looking for a lively enthusiastic Sec with lots of initiative. Full involvement working on special projects, lots of contact with designers, photographers and authors. A chance to get onto the editorial side.

Phone Jane Wilson
248 5211
STAFFPLAN Mac Cons

SECRETARY/PA

with good administrative ability and knowledge of the arts for contemporary art gallery. Driving, French and Italian useful. Salary negotiable £8,000+. Applications in writing with cv to Liaison Gallery, 66/68 Bell Street, London NW1.

SECRETARY/PA

required by Chartered Accountant. Salary £8,500+. Accuracy with goods 110/70. Office 5 mins walk Liverpool St.

Tel: 01-247 7356 after 9.30 am

also on page 20

University Appointments

University of Reading Appointments PROFESSORSHIP OF MUSIC

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE CHAIR IN FINANCE

University of Dundee DIRECTOR OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

University of Birmingham DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

THE HULME GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, OLDHAM HEADSHIP

RANBY HOUSE Retford, Notts (Workshop College Preparatory School)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHOIR VOICE TRIAL

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice All abroad: not so easy now

In the 1960s a spell of voluntary work overseas between school and university was a good option for many young people who wanted a break from study and who had a genuine desire to be of use in developing countries...

Hampshire WESTGATE SCHOOL WINCHESTER 11-16 year Boarding (Girls)

Hampshire MONTGOMERY of ALAMEIN WINCHESTER 11-16 year Boarding (Boys)

Hampshire PETER SYMONDS' COLLEGE WINCHESTER Sixth Form Boarding

STOCKPORT GRAMMAR SCHOOL Founded 1487 Applications are invited for the post of HEAD

WITHINGTON GIRLS' SCHOOL Wellington Road, Fallowfield, Manchester M14 6BL APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

Educational Courses

Apart from £5,535 a year, what can the Army offer medical students?

If you are selected for one of our medical cadships, we can give you a great deal of help over the three years between second and final MB.

STUDIOS COLLEGE LONDON Secretary, Business and Language Centre

STUDY INTERIOR DESIGN AT HOME A suspension and design service

MAKE THIS THE YEAR YOU LEARN TO WRITE Earn money by writing articles or book reviews

BASIC PROGRAMMING COURSES FOR ABBOTT ROAD, LONDON

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, 1 & 2, St. James's Place, London W1A 1BJ

CHIROPY AS A PROFESSION The demand for the trained man or woman chiropodist in the private sector is increasing

FOUNDATION COURSE IN ART & DESIGN Applicants are invited for a small number of places on our 'early start' foundation course

FRENCH INSTITUTE Official French Government established intensive day course (10 weeks)

GILDING COURSES Water Colouring intensive week-long course in South London

PHOTOGRAPHIC TRAINING CENTRE 01-259 6439 Television Training Centre

SUCCESS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE Examination courses for students preparing for the English Language Proficiency Test

CAMBRIDGE SEMINARS Cambridge University Press courses in preparation for the Cambridge English Examination

British School of Archaeology in Iraq

Applications are invited for the post in Baghdad of DIRECTOR OF THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO IRAQ

St Godie's College Announces its annual SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

THE HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S SCHOOL ELSTREE BORNHAMWOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE

THE HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S SCHOOL ELSTREE BORNHAMWOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE

BURSAR & CLERK TO THE GOVERNORS Monkton Combe School

LINCOLNSHIRE Head of Lincoln Christ's Hospital School

CHOOSE A SCHOOL? Visit the exhibition of 70 Midlands secondary schools

CRUCIAL EXAMS IN 1985? GCSE 'O' or A level? Applying for a University?

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL Medical School THE BERKELEY FELLOWSHIP

Th Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship in British Art

Advertisement for 'The Times' newspaper, featuring the masthead and various small notices.

Today's television and radio programmes

BBC 1
6.00 Ceefax. All-News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Selma Scott and Nick Ross. News from George Pin at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.50; sport at 6.40 and 7.00; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27. Plus a look at the world of television; a review of the morning newspapers; Mike Smith's post news; and Lynn Faulds-Wood's consumer report.
9.00 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Stuart Bradley (7.10.50 Ceefax).
12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Corcoran. The current affairs prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
1.00 Radio 4. The first of a six-week series on the island and people of Singapore. It proved to be the late Donny MacLeod's last formal assignment and the credits, with Paul Cook, on life in the island state. 1.45 Postman Pat. A See-Saw programme for the very young (7).
2.00 Ken Hens's Chinese Cookery. Lesson two and Mr Hens reveals the secret of successful stir frying (7). 2.25 See Hear A magazine programme on the hard of hearing (shown yesterday). 2.30 Songs of Praise from St James's Presbyterian Church, Ballymore (shown yesterday) (Ceefax). 3.25 Ceefax. 3.48 Regional News (not London). 3.50 Play School, presented by Sheila Gilley. 4.10 SuperTed and the Peasiblers (7). 4.15 Jeopardy. Tony Robinson reads part two of Theatres the Hero. 4.30 Fonz and the Happy Days Gang. Animated adventure series. 4.55 John Craven's Newsworld.
5.00 Blue Peter. Janet Ellis reports on the RSPCA's efforts to make leopards breed (Ceefax).
5.30 Robb Harris Cartoon Time (Ceefax). 5.54 Weather.
6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Jeremy Paxman.
6.30 London Plus.
6.55 The Superstars. The Riders versus the Ballpointers in heat two of the Townsend Television Superstars Championship. From HMS Victory and the flight deck of HMS Hermes. The commentators are David Vine and John Pickering.
7.40 Omnibus. Part two of the documentary series about the silent service and one of four would-be captains is about to take the course (Ceefax).
8.10 Panorama. An investigation into surrogate motherhood includes an exclusive filmed interview with the American head of a surrogate motherhood agency, Harriet Starkland.
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Hollywood Greats: Barry Norman presents a profile of Bing Crosby. Among the contributors are the writer and all portrait are Rosemary Clooney; Art Shaw, Phil Harris; Bob Hope and two of Crosby's sons, Gary and Harry.
10.25 Film: Sam Stone (1974) starring Albert Finney, John Wood and Fulton Mackay. A thriller with Finney playing Eddie Ginley, a Liverpool bouncer called who dreams of being an amalgam of Bogart and Presley. His fantasies lead him to place a private eye advertisement in a newspaper which ends up with the dreamer being involved in murder and South African politics. Directed by Stephen Frears.
11.50 Weather.

TV-21M
9.15: Good Morning Britain, presented by David Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 9.30, 9.50, 10.10, 10.30 and 10.50; sport at 6.50 and 7.30; news at 8.50 and 9.30; regional news at 7.57, 8.27, 8.57 and 9.27; news at 7.15; astrology at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.40; financial report at 8.40; the TV-am doctor at 9.06.
ITV LONDON
9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Scramble: A man and his guitar. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 9.50 The seasons and language development. 10.12 Passing messages. 10.22 Derek, a play about a boy's dream. 11.02 Refrigerator. 11.28 Junior Maths: counting. 11.38 French conversation. Ending hotel accommodation in Paris.
12.00 Tackle on the Tack. Village houses. 12.10 Let's Read to the stars of Little Red Riding Hood and the Pirats.
12.30 Voices in the Dark. The second and last episode in the story of the break-up of a marriage and the effect it has on the couple's daughter.
1.00 News at One with Leonard Parker. 1.20 Thames news from London.
1.30 Film: The Real Glee? (1939) starring Gary Cooper, David Niven and Gladys Crawford. An American doctor and three American army officers become involved in a civil war in the Philippines, following the Spanish-American war. Directed by Henry Hathaway.
3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors. Medical drama series set in an Australian hospital.
4.00 Tickle on the Tack. A special of the Hero. 4.30 Fonz and the Happy Days Gang. Animated adventure series. 4.55 John Craven's Newsworld.
5.00 Blue Peter. Janet Ellis reports on the RSPCA's efforts to make leopards breed (Ceefax).
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11.50 Weather.

CHOICE
Firm. But his days are numbered. So much for the tonight. The dawn in the film is represented by what will replace Friem: the community. The film is not specific, but the implication is that social workers and health visitors will take over where psychiatrists leave off. Can they cope? And can we cope? This is a very unfamiliar world of some to be asked to enter and I fear it will take more than Fisher Dike's film to help us get our bearings.
RELATIVE STRANGERS (Channel 4, 8.30pm), the new comedy series about a man who is unexpectedly confronted by the harvest (a son) from the wild cats he sowed 18 years ago, is really rather good. I don't know why I should have been surprised. It is, after all, scripted by the same two men, Laurence Marks and Maurice Gran who, when they wrote Shogun, Harvest Moon, remained as the white in comedy from the black. And, playing the unsuspecting beggar, is Matthew Kelly, an engaging and amiable performer whom I had always suspected of being worthy of a better fate than co-presenting the idiotic Gern for a Laugh.
Radio highlight: The La Scala production of Verdi's SIMON BOCCANEGRA (Radio 3, 7.45pm). This is the 1981 revised version, starring Cappuccini. We are lucky to be able to compare it with last Saturday's Radio 3 broadcast of the 1857 version, with Bruscia, while it is still fresh in our memory.
Peter Davalle

Radio 2
On medium wave, also VHF stereo. News on the hour. Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. 4.00am Colin Barry including 5.00 Ceefax. 6.00 Ray Moore. 6.50 and 8.00 Andy Peel for Thought. 8.02, 10.02 Ceefax. 10.30 Jimmy Young. 11.02, 12.02 Ceefax. 1.00pm Sports Desk. David Jacobs. 12.00 Grandstand. 1.00 Sports Desk. 1.30 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All Day (John F. Kennedy). 4.00 David Hamilton. 4.05, 4.55, 5.45, 6.35, 7.25, 8.15, 9.05, 9.55, 10.45, 11.35, 12.25 Sports Desk. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf) only. 8.00 Alan Del. 1.00 Humphrey Lyttelton. 12.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Star Sound. 11.00 Round Midnight (after from midnight). 1.00 am Nightline. 1.30-4.00 Folk on 2.

BBC 2
9.15 Daytime on Two: Working on an electronic component assembly line. 9.30 Young Training Schemes. 10.00 For four and five-year-olds. 10.15 Music: marching songs. 10.38 History. Europe 1938 to 1939 - from appeasement to war. 11.00 Paul Cox explores the land of the midnight sun (Ceefax). 11.23 Part one of a five-episode adventure in French.
11.42 Music: expressing stages of mind. 12.10 A crucial look at the Youth Training Scheme. 12.40 Cultivating a garden. 1.30 Growing up in Scotland. 2.00 The tale of the three little pigs. 2.18 History. The Silver Bunnies, a three part play by Joan Aiken, set in 1938. 2.40 Composing film music.
3.00 Ceefax.
3.25 News summary with subtitles.
5.00 100 Great Sporting Moments. The double Nobel of the 1975 Davis Cup match. The greatest of Great Britain and Italy, played on Wimbledon's Number One court. Carrying the flag for Britain were David and Joan Lusk.
6.00 Film: Here Come the Waves' (1944) starring Betty Hutton and Bing Crosby. Musical comedy with Crosby a Second World War sailor who becomes involved in a series of romantic capers with the Alton (Wine - Rosemary and Sue) - both played by Betty Hutton. Directed by Mark Sandrich.
7.30 Cartoon Two. The Day Off. 7.45 Vegetables: Kitchen Diary. Brown works with pulses and makes three dishes. Miss Brown is joined by Middle Eastern cookery expert, Claudia Roden, who makes harira, a Moroccan bean soup.
8.10 The Bob Monkhouse Show. The entertainer's guests are American comedian, Martin Mull, Su Pollard and Jill the Widow.
9.00 Hilary. Part two of the comedy series starring Marti Caine as a television chat show hostess. Tonight, in trying to help her friend Lyn, she adds intrigue and suspicion to an innocent activity.
9.30 Horizons: A World of Their Own. A documentary about patients at Friern Hospital, a mental hospital built 130 years ago as a lunatic asylum for paupers. The programme savours on consultations between psychiatrists and patients to try to understand the inner world of the insane (see Choice).
10.20 Seabrook's Year. The first of five films that tell the story of a year in the life of Richard Seabrook - shepherd and freelance farm writer, based in Glamorgan in Suffolk.
10.50 Newsnight. National and international news plus extended coverage of one of the major stories of the day.
11.35 Tulse - Journal. The first of eight tales from France designed to improve viewers' French conversation in that language. Presented by Chantal Cruz. Ends at 12.05.
12.35 Closedown.

Radio 1
On medium wave, also VHF stereo. News on the hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and at 12 midnight. 6.30 am Andy Peebles. 7.00 Mike Reid. 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00 pm Gary Davies. 12.55 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.15 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